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THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863

THE REASON WHY.

The frequency and malignity of the attacks of the organ of Jeff. Davis, in Chicago, upon Gen. McClernand and Gen. John A. Logan, need no explanation. The gentlemen assailed—loyal men and brave soldiers both—have been in the service of their country, daily perilling their lives for the loyal cause. This is their offense. Had they, instead of leading our brave boys to battle and to victory, remained at home and kept up a "fire in the rear," the *Times* would have slavered them all over with its praise.

WILL NEGROES FIGHT?

The question is no longer debatable. Wherever a negro regiment has been tried, the courage, endurance and steadfastness of the African race have been triumphantly vindicated. The negro will fight—for his liberty, for his place among men, for his right to develop himself in whatsoever direction he chooses, he will prove himself a hero, and, if need be, a martyr. As one of the earliest, most resolute and persistent of the advocates of that policy which has put arms into the negroes' hands, and sent them to the field as the defenders of their country, the CHICAGO TRIBUNE takes to itself no little credit for the correctness of its knowledge and the certainty of its predictions. Our policy is to-day triumphant; and now no resource is left for those who oppose it, save to say and swear that the colored regiments fight too hard, and that their employment in war is a barbarism against which the civilization and Christianity of the world must revolt. We wait to hear the "fire-in-the-rear" man of the Jeff. Davis organ in Chicago, strike this harp of a thousand strings!

RUITS OF COPPERHEAD FREE SPEECH.

It has been a Copperhead boast that in he city of New York they enjoyed unlim- ted freedom of speech and of the press, nd that they could in that city speak, rite, or print against the Government hatever they pleased, and the despots at Vashington dare not crook a finger at hem.

We see the consequences of this un- idled license, in the horrible riots that rged through the streets of New York, the arsons, pillage and murders com- itted. The "free speech" was used by e Copperhead demagogues to lash into a nzy the rabble of the city, with the idea at they were about being dragged unlaw- lly and unconstitutionally into the field fight against their "dear Southern breth- n," and to be killed for the benefit of the ggers." The *World*, *Express*, *Journal of mmerce*, and *News* rung ten thousand anges upon this atrocious falsehood, hile the Woods and Brooks and Sey- ours pounded it into the heads of their llowers from every rostrum. Is it any nder that bloody riots followed such e preaching? It is a matter of aston- ment that the Copperhead mob was ecked before the city was "soaked in od-stained ashes." Had those treason- le sheets been suppressed and the ring- ders arrested a few months ago, no out- ak would have occurred; five hundred s lost would have been spared; a mil- n of property would have escaped de- uction, and the deep disgrace would not ve fallen on the great city of the conti- nt. These are the fruits of Copperhead ree speech."

IMITATION OF TORYISM.

It is not at all surprising that the dis- al faction in the North, whose recent empted revolution was so unceremo- usly squelched by the police and mili- y authorities of New York, should treat whole affair as a good joke, and strive get up a laugh over the piquency with ich the loyal newspapers of the land nt to it as the true end of Copperhead leavor—not at all surprising. That's the way the Tories did in the Revolu- n of 1776, when the treason of Arnold s defeated.

DISCORD AMONG FRIENDS.

Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the us Confederacy, is unkind to his friends he North. While they are making the vens ring with their cries for the ndment of the Constitution and the nstruction of the Union with new rantees for man-selling, Mr. Stephens lly declares that they are mistaken—"reconstruction is impossible." In recent speech at Charlotte, S. C., this laration is determined and emphatic. is, unquestionably, right. Preserva- of the old Union under the Constitu- , or its alternative—separation of the es and the utter ruin of the Republic all that is left us. Mr. Stephens is, of rse, for separation; the vast majority of people of the North, are for a contin- e of the war with a view to the n's preservation. We shall see who win.

EW ORLEANS FRENCHMEN.

batch of French residents in New Or- s have addressed a note to the French Consul, acting in that city, calling him to demand of the Government he French Emperor, that they should a fleet of war ships—"several vessels ar," as they express it—into the Mis- ppi, to afford them "all necessary re- and protection," in case there should an outbreak between the white and k races, which, according to their re- entation, is more than probable. ey allege that "meetings are held, ches made, and publications spread d," the tendency of all which is to g about this conflict; and that, if it e to occur, they would "be placed in us peril," both in their "property and ons." They allege, further, that the nander-in-Chief having taken away arms, they would be utterly defense- in case of the anticipated outbreak, that "circumstances might arise at [illegible], either owing to the departure e United States troops to encounter enemy, or the evacuation of New Or- or some engagement, in which the al Government might be found per- unable to afford them protection." [illegible] the plea of the French denizens, [illegible] and suspicious, to say the [illegible] that they should prefer it at the [illegible] when all the country, from [illegible] of it to the other, is maddened by [illegible] the French Emperor in [illegible] his very palpable designs [illegible] the integrity of the American Re- [illegible] would think it was enough, [illegible] being, that we should find [illegible] in such close proximity to a [illegible] if he had recognized treaty [illegible] law of nations, would have [illegible] within his own boundaries, [illegible] the wrath of our [illegible] the condemnation of the [illegible] by turning buccaneer upon [illegible] and dictating to a whole [illegible] at the point of the bayonet, the [illegible] they should rule over them. He has put one European mon- [illegible] throne, and we [illegible] from promoting [illegible] another a little [illegible] to Washington. [illegible] this is the [illegible] of the Emperor— [illegible] the rebels, and then to help them with his legions, to the end that they also may have a King, is by no means unlikely; and this cry of the New Orleans Frenchmen for a fleet of French ships on the Mississippi, on the ground that they are in danger of having their throats cut by rascally niggers, or still more rascally "white trash," is rather too transparent a piece of trickery for the American Government to tolerate.

Instead now of getting the French Emperor to send his fleet to the Mississippi, would it not be just as well, and far more wise and politic, to send the French residents to the right about at once, and give them a free pass to Paris.

This French dodge won't do.

WHAT COPPERHEADISM IS.

It ought to be remembered by the people of the North, that history does not record an instance in which a party really intending the overthrow of established government and a fundamental change of institutions, boldly and from the first proclaimed its purposes. The reform of alleged abuses or the attainment of denied benefits, is the usual pretext by which revolutions are inaugurated; and not until a foothold upon public confidence is obtained, and the passions and prejudices of men are deeply enlisted in their cause, do the directors of such movements permit the mask which conceals their real intentions to fall off. The Copperhead party in the North does not differ herein from others that have preceded it; and though, until the late riots in New York, it would have been difficult to bring forward tangible proof that it intends to defeat the Administration and, if necessary, adopt the man-selling constitution of the pirates' Confederacy, the analogies of history have all the while been sufficient to create profound disbelief in the integrity and patriotism of its purposes. But, since these fatal days in the Empire City, we are at no loss to interpret what Copperheadism means. It is revolution, wearing a semi-loyal disguise; hence, if the real patriotism of the country permits itself to be longer deceived by its protestations for the preservation of the Constitution, for the supremacy of the civil law, for the punishment of the rebels, and for the perpetuation of the Union, that patriotism will be borne to the ground, and avowed and wicked treason will reign triumphant! Will not the people see to what an infinitude of crime, Copperheadism is the gateway?

LET US PRAY!

We suppose that men and angels laugh in Heaven. Reasoning from things human and transient to things divine and eternal, Heaven would not be the place of enjoyment that the imaginations of men love to picture it, if the capability of laughter were destroyed. It is not impious to say so. God's mercy and blessings are what make his creatures happy, and what is laughter but the visible sign of happiness within? We suppose, too, that men and angels weep in Heaven. We are taught that the eternal is but a continuation and extension of the temporal—that as men lie down so they shall rise up—the Copperheads and the rebels to the penalties that they have earned, and, according to Parson Collyer, the patriotic and true, to their reward.

What men and angels will, when Jeff. Davis' proclamation is announced, be most disposed to do—laugh until the blue and gemmed vaults ring with echoes, or weep until their tears descend in showers upon the unbelieving earth—it is not for us laymen to say. We are not angelic enough to conceive what the feelings of angels will be in view of that most impious and monstrous invocation of Heaven, its Mercy and Justice, which the President of the man-selling Confederacy has put forth. We can imagine the reception with which the petition of a penitent son of Earth who had forgotten God in the commission of crime, would be heard by the infinite patience and pity with which the hearts of the elect and the redeemed are filled. But the outcry of a nation avowing a giant wrong for its corner-stone—a wrong which hopelessly curses four millions of men, which sells them into the hardest of bondage, which uproots the sacred relations of the family, which dooms them to ignorance and brutality, which leaves their souls in all the peril with which unconscious sin and enforced brutality can environ them—the outcry of a nation that has attempted the enforcing of this wrong by a war, causeless, bloody and protracted, waged with infernal malignity and devilish hate—this outcry, what shall men and angels say to it?

Let us pray! saith Jeff. to his Confederates. In churches built by the toil whipped out of unpaid men, the supplicators will gather at his command; from Bibles that have been purchased by the wages of infamy that women have been compelled by fear of the lash or the branding-iron to earn, the words of Christ the Apostle of Human Equality and of the first Christian Democracy, will be read; in surplices bought by the sale of little children torn with merciless hardness of grasp from weeping mothers' arms, men whose pay is the price of blood, will harangue other men the crowning labor of whose lives is the effort to extend this business of man-selling, woman-whipping, and child-stealing—these legalized outrages of all the precepts that Heaven teaches or that good men observe—this aggregation, embodiment and type of all villainies—into lands where civilization and christianity have heretofore said that every man owns himself, that every woman is the mistress of her own virtue, and that every child is its mothers. Let us pray, saith Jeff—pray that the light of the world—this sublime enunciation of God's truth that man is superior to his accidents—may be put out; let us pray that the doctrine of human equality may be uprooted and destroyed, and that the other doctrine that the strong may govern the weak—that capital may own its labor—that the hopeless and helpless may be enslaved, set up instead; let us pray that the best Government that Providence has yet vouchsafed to man may be overthrown, and that tyranny may grow thriftily on the ruins thereof; let us pray that the dominion of Slavery—American Slavery, that most iniquitous of all bondages that man ever invented to torment his fellows—may be extended all over this continent, and that Freedom, with its so-called blessings to the millions, may be forbidden in the hearts and in the practises of men; let us pray for the incoming of anarchy and the destruction of order, for the victory of those whom anarchy has armed and the defeat and death of the armies that civilization and religion have put into the field, for the reopening of the African slave trade and the horrors of the middle-passage, for the widespreading of Southern civilization, though, by and in which God is denied and Atheism exalted—let us pray! We defy the King of Dahomy and the cannibals of the Fejee Islands to equal the impiety of the petitions which the subjects of the Pirates' Confederacy will press upon the patience of the Almighty in that day of horrors which Mr. Davis calls a season of Thanksgiving and Prayer. Whether the elect and the angels will weep or laugh, let our readers judge, each according to his notion of what will most befit the case.

THE ONLY WAY TO PEACE.

> Had there been no change in the policies of the war—had the war been conducted throughout, as it was begun, simply and solely to reestablish the old order of things—had there been no confiscation laws, no emancipation proclamations, no arming of negro slaves, no attempts to excite servile insurrection, no barbarisms in the rebel territory; had there been none of these things, the South would have been filled with murmurings at so disastrous a war, and a party would be developed under these defeats clamorous for peace and return to the Union.—*Secesh Times.*

This is a specimen of the loathsome sewage with which the Jeff. Davis organ feeds its readers. The war was conducted for two campaigns by the "policies" with which "it was begun," and was the "South filled with murmurings?" Was a party developed under those "policies," "clamorous for peace?" For two campaigns conducted by pro-slavery Generals, rebel slaves were not armed, no Emancipation proclamation was issued; no rebel property was confiscated; no slaves were incited to revolt or run off; there was no "barbarisms" practiced on the Union side. On the contrary, the Federal soldiers were employed in vast numbers to stand guard around rebel plantations; not a pig, chicken, or ear of corn was allowed to be confiscated from the worst rebel; the pro-slavery Generals used their soldiers to run down, catch and deliver loyal fugitives to rebel claimants. If a soldier took a rail from a rebel's fence with which to cook his breakfast, he was either tied up by the thumbs or compelled to go into the woods and split another to replace the one consumed. Rebel live stock or provisions taken by the Quartermaster were paid for in gold at enormous prices, and everything in the power of Copperhead sycophantic officers exhausted upon the incorrigible rebels in the vain effort to placate them, and to "develope clamors for peace and return to the Union;" but all ended in a miserable failure. These favors were as useless as pearls cast before swine. The insurgents laughed at and mocked them as puerile attempts to *bribe* them back into a Union they had deliberately resolved to destroy. Our soldiers who fell into their hands were treated with savage barbarity. They were crammed into filthy and loathsome tobacco factories, fed on musty bread and putrid meat, insulted and maltreated, shot at for looking out of windows; the bodies of slain soldiers were dug up and their bones manufactured into bracelets, rings, and drinking cups, for male and female chivalry—but we forbear to recite farther, as we sicken at the recollection of rebel atrocities practised upon our brave men, in return for the favors and forbearances to them on the part of our army. It was only when sterner "policies" were adopted and retaliation practiced, that the rebel barbarians ceased their inhuman conduct. And it was when our Government ceased throwing grass and began pelting the paricides with stones, that we heard any rebel talk of returning to his loyalty. It is since the adoption of the new "policies" that triumph has crowned our arms; before then a succession of disasters befel our armies; it is since the passage of the Confiscation and Conscription laws, the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the enlistment of colored troops, the dismissing of Copperhead Generals, that the rebels have lost territory, and been defeated in almost every battle, and crowded to the wall. It is only now the "South begins to be filled with "murmurings at (for them) so disastrous a "war," and to "develop under these de-"feats a clamor for peace and return to the "Union," as is witnessed in Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, and elsewhere. And it is only and solely by driving forward the chariot of war, armed with Emancipation, Confiscation, and Conscription, and manned by black as well as white soldiers, that the monstrous slave holders' rebellion can be crushed in the dust, and the *whole* "South filled with clamers for peace and a return to the Union." This is the only possible method remaining whereby the rebels can be induced to return to their duty and allegiance. The other plan, the easy, coaxing, bribing, velvet-hand, *very civil*, Copperhead method, was tried and failed utterly, disastrously, and no man but a rebel coadjutor now advocates a relapse into it.

☞ Of all people who inhabit the United States, the Irish Catholics are the most singular and contrary in their political action. They profess the deepest hatred of the British aristocracy, and yet strange to relate, they are active allies of the British aristocracy in their opposition to the Government of the United States. No portion of the people of the North are so hostile to the prosecution of the war against the rebels, or so loud in their clamors for a disunion peace. The British aristocracy ardently desire the disruption of the Union, and the success of the rebels. The downfall of the Great Republic above all things is dearest to their hearts. And yet we have the sad spectacle of the Irish, their traditional enemies, doing all in their power, short of actual rebellion, to weaken the hands of the Government. They resist the draft, mob or murder conscription officers, get up bloody riots, vote en masse for the worst Copperheads and rebel sympathizers, and in short, employ their influence and exertions in helping the British aristocracy to break down the best and freest Government on the earth, and to reduce to the rank of a third class nation the only power able and willing to crush the ambition or humble the pride of the British oligarchy. The conduct of the Irish toward this beneficent country in the hour of its direst peril is not only ungrateful and wicked but absolutely suicidal to the Irish if they succeed in overthrowing it.

☞ The Detroit Copperhead refugee furiously assails Major General Logan and Major General McClernand, through the columns of the Jeff. Davis organ. Calls them "Abolitionists," and tools of the Lincoln despotism. What for? Because they have dared to advocate unconditional Unionism. For this the rebel organ abuses and traduces those old wheel-horses of Democracy, and bosom friends of Douglas, during his lifetime. They have survived the bullets and bayonets of the rebels on many a hard fought field, and are not likely to succumb now to this fire-in-the-rear from a rebel ally.

☞ One signing himself a "Douglas Democrat," in the *Ohio State Journal*, advises Democrats to vote for John Brough, as "he is willing to sacrifice everything for the salvation of his country." Mr. Brough declared in a recent speech that he did not want the Union restored unless slavery was extinguished. This is the extent of sacrifice that every candidate of the Administration party is willing to make.—*Secesh Times.*

And this is a "sacrifice" that a Copperhead refuses to make. They are not willing to "extinguish slavery" in order that the "country may be saved." The John Brough class of Democrats are ready and willing to make that "sacrifice." They estimate the value of the Union far above slavery. But the Copperheads of the *Times* persuasion are willing to "extinguish" the Union, if thereby the divine institution can be saved. That is the difference between a "Douglas Democrat" and a Vallandigham Democrat.

☞ While it is true that the murderous mob in New York was composed almost exclusively of Irish Catholics, it is not true that all, or even a majority of the Catholic Irishmen took part in it. The respectable and decent Irish kept aloof from it, and in some instances aided the authorities to resist and quell it. It is high time that this class of Irishmen should withdraw from the Copperhead party, to which belong all the rioters and disloyal elements of Northern society. In all the Union there is not one Copperhead among the Republicans—not one who resists the draft, or asks for a cessation of hostilities until the rebellion is crushed.

The Widow of a Soldier Made a Post Mistress—Noble Letter from the President.

At the commencement of the war for the Union, Melancthon Smith was Postmaster of the town of Rockford, Ill., and his wife was acting as Deputy Postmaster. Feeling it his duty to participate in the struggle, Mr. Smith raised a regiment, of which he was appointed Colonel, and entered the service under Gen. Grant, leaving Mrs. Smith to attend to the duties of the post office. Col. Smith distinguished himself on several occasions, and at the recent storming of the first redoubt at Vicksburg, led the forlorn hope, and was shot through the head and killed. Application was then made for the appointment, as Postmaster, of a gentleman, who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been a proper person to fill the office. Counter applications to retain the widow were also sent in. The matter being brought before the President, he endorsed the application for the widow, and afterwards sent a letter to the Postmaster General, of which the following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 24, 1863.

Hon. Postmaster General:

Yesterday little indorsements of mine went to you in two cases of Postmasterships sought for widows whose husbands have fallen in the battles of this war. These cases, occurring on the same day, brought me to reflect more attentively than I had before done as to what is fairly due from us here in the dispensing of patronage toward the men, who, by fighting our battles, bear the chief burden of saving our country. My conclusion is, that other claims and qualifications being equal, they have the better right, and this is especially applicable to the disabled soldier and the deceased soldier's family. Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The New Iron-Clad.

The machinery of the Onondaga, just launched at New York, will probably be superior to that of any vessel yet constructed for the Government. It will consist of two engines whose cylinders will be thirty inches in diameter, with a piston of 18 inches stroke. She has two screw propellers, one under each counter, which are moved by four engines of 1,200 horse power. The two screws are intended to give the vessel ample facility to turn around. The turrets are the same as those upon all the Monitors—eleven inches thick in the walls, nine feet high, and twenty-one feet in diameter inside. The quarters for the officers generally are aft, although some of them, the engineers for example, have accommodations forward. A great part of the storage is also out, including the magazine and spirit room. Neither the bow nor stern of the Onondaga overhangs the hull, although the statement may be qualified by saying that the stern projects slightly—only enough however to cover the screws and protect them from damage by shot. Other arrangements of the vessel, internally, are unimportant to the public.

The Onondaga will be taken to the Morgan Iron Works at once to receive her machinery, and she is then to be made ready for sea with dispatch.

Contracts for New Vessels of War.

The Navy Department has contracted with the following parties to build an entirely new type of vessels of war. The names of the ships were obtained at the Department. The following is the list:

Name.	Builders.	Where.
Sawnee	Reaney & Co.	Chester, Pa.
Muscoota	J. F. Rowland	Green Point.
Shamoken	Reaney & Co.	Chester, Pa.
Mohongo	Secor & Co.	Jersey City.
Winnipec	H. Loring	South Boston.

These vessels are to differ from everything at present in the navy. They will have no turrets. The hulls are to be entirely of iron, as indeed, the beams and every chief portion of the craft. Each vessel is to have a double bow, one forward and one aft, so that she can be steered backwards and forwards without turning. The engines are to be powerful ones, and will be capable of attaining a high rate of speed. The length of the hull will be between 200 and 300 feet, and the beam proportionate. Mr. Welles anticipates a valuable fleet when these are completed, as they are given to responsible and successful builders. Mr. Steers, of New York, Mr. Delano, the naval constructor there, and Cramp, of Philadelphia, are also to build fast vessels.

Meeting of the German Schutzen Corps.

The German Schutzen Corps of New York City had a great meeting and shooting match at Jones Wood on Monday and Tuesday of the present week.

Growing out of the Schutzen Corps is the Schutzenbund, which holds its meeting every two years in one of the free cities of Germany. In 1862 it had its gatherings in Frankfort-on-the-Maine, at which sixty thousand riflemen were present from different parts of Europe. Next year they hold a convocation at Bremen, at which they expect one hundred thousand riflemen to be in conclave. The New York Schutzen Corps goes to this meeting.

The German Schutzen Corps have a political significance. They are in reality an organization of Democrats, thoroughly imbued with liberal principles, who wait a fitting opportunity to revolutionize the governments of the Old World, and to introduce republican institutions in their stead. The reigning Duke of Coburg Gotha, a pure Democrat, is President of the European Schutzenbund.

The New York organization is composed mostly of German merchants. H. D. Busch is the Captain of the Corps, and has been so since the inauguration of the company, in 1857. They shoot with the ordinary rifle, carrying a ball whose caliber is thirty-two to the pound.

Vallandigham's Record.

Vallandigham introduced into Congress a proposition to divide the Union into four sovereignties. Was this fidelity to "the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is?"

He voted in Congress against a resolution approving of Major Anderson's withdrawal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

He declared, upon the uprising produced by the assault on Fort Sumter, that "the troops of Ohio, before they should move through his District to coerce the South, would have to pass over his dead body."

He boasted that in Congress he refused to vote for the appropriation of a single dollar, or the raising of a single man, to put down the rebellion.

He voted against a bill to legalize the act of the President calling out the militia previous to the meeting of Congress in July, 1861, to protect the Government when it had been deprived of all means of successful defense by artful traitors in office under the treacherous and imbecile Buchanan. What a record!

Likes them Both.

Vallandigham in his Copperhead address to the people of Ohio seems to be enamored, about equally, with the government of Jeff. Davis and the government of Victoria. He was "fairly and honorably dealt with" by the "Confederate States"—he never calls them *rebel* States—and magnifies the "privileges" which he enjoys "on British soil." The rebellious Jeff. and the hypocritical John Bull are praised—but for the government of his own country, his curses and maledictions are reserved.

The Rebel War Power Broken.

A letter has been received by a brother of a distinguished rebel officer and engineer, captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, wherein that officer says: "The capture of Vicksburg and our army is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on for some time with guerilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I shall not approve. We have played a big game and lost. As soon as I am exchanged I shall leave the Confederacy and the cause for Europe."

Drafted Men En Route for the Army.

The first installment of drafted men for the army reached New York on Friday morning, from Plattsburg. They numbered fifty-three, of whom fourteen were originally drafted, and thirty-nine were substitutes. They appeared to be in fine spirits. At various points on the way down the river they were heartily cheered.

About fifty more men will be forwarded from Plattsburg immediately.

K. G. C.

It is stated as an amusing fact that the first meeting held in New York under the auspices of grand Commander General George Washington Lafayette Bickley, M. D., to organize a Lodge of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was held in the Rogues Gallery, at Police Headquarters. Subsequent meetings were held at the St. Nicholas Hotel, at Hibernia Hall in Prince street, and in regular lodge rooms in the Bowery and elsewhere.

The original sympathizers and workers with Dr. Bickley in the affair, were two or three Georgians, who came to New York with the expectation of selling the one-eighth part of a gold mine for two millions of dollars—a professor, who came along from Rice county, Georgia, to certify to the richness of the specimens of gold bearing quartz alleged to have been found at said mine—three or four ultra Abolitionists—a sporting gentleman who owned mining claims in Sonora, Mexico—the inventor of a telegraphic instrument and cut off—an auctioneer—a gentleman who had kept a rum mill in China and was looking about for some good investment—a conductor on the Underground railroad—an ex-captain of a smuggling company at Brownsville, Texas—a man-of-war's-man, a distant relative of Fernando Wood, who had been a herdsman in Buenos Ayres, and a custom house officer in the Sandwich Islands, and some half a dozen reporters and writers now attached to various newspapers in the city.

Buchanan Defaced.

The editor of the Scranton (Pa.) *Republican* says: "We saw a curious embellishment the other day, a five dollar bill on the Pottsville Bank, which contains in one corner a vignette of James Buchanan. Some loyal person had banged his eyes with red ink, drawn a gallows above his head from which a rope was suspended, that went round his neck, and then branded his forehead with the word "Judas." This is but one of hundreds. The bank has had to call in all its issue with that portrait on it, so unmistakable are the manifestations of popular indignation against the man who might, had he had the will or the pluck, have nipped this rebellion in the bud, as Jackson did before him."

The Monroe Doctrine.

The first elicit declaration of what is termed the "Monroe doctrine," was made by President Monroe in his annual message of 1823. At the time the allied powers of Europe were proposing to aid Spain in reconquering her South American colonies, and Mr. Canning, as he himself said in one of his letters, "sounded Mr. Rush" (then American Minister in London) "as to his powers and disposition to join in any step which we (England might take to prevent a hostile enterprise on the part of European powers against Spanish America." Taking advantage of this communication, and of the amicable arrangement of the respective rights and interests of Russia and the United States on the North west coast of the Continent, President Monroe in his annual message, asserted, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any foreign power." And after declaring that the United States would never take part in the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, he went on to say, "With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments; and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved at the loss of so much blood and treasure; and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. * * * It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political sympathy to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace or happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference."

BRITISH EMIGRATION TO THIS COUNTRY.—In a recent debate in the House of Commons it appeared that the tide of emigration to the United States, which had been somewhat diminished in 1861, has resumed its full flow. Of the entire British emigration, over two-thirds steadily seeks the United States, in spite of special efforts made in behalf of Australia and other British colonies. The usual rate is a little over 16,000 per month. Truly, the ceaseless harpings of the London *Times* on the horrors to which the war in this country must subject the new emigrant, seems to have been without effect.

GOVERNOR AIKEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—According to a statement from the Baltimore correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, Ex-Governor Aiken of South Carolina has been incarcerated in the Libby Prison at Richmond, for refusing to submit to the traitor tyranny of Jeff. Davis. Gov. Aiken was one of the most wealthy men and the largest slaveholder in South Carolina, and according to this writer has laid "his three thousand slaves on the alter of his country as slaves no longer, but as free men, and adheres to the star spangled banner."

THE DRAFT IN DANSVILLE, N. Y.—Among the conscripts of Dansville, N. Y., James G. Clark, poet and vocalist, who has hitherto made many palpable hits on the popular refrain "Three Hundred Thousand More," is just now "Coming Father Abraham, *Three Hundred Dollars* strong." The Dansville Home (water-cure) is creditably represented in the person of Dr. T. W. Hurd, whose ideas of "Dress Reform" are thus brought to a practical test. Giles Jackson, a son of Dr. J. C. Jackson of the "Home," is also among the conscripts.

SKEDADDLING CONSCRIPTS.—A number of drafted men tried to run the guard at the Conscript Camp at Grapevine, Ct., last Saturday night. The guard was immediately apprised of the attempt, and fired upon the deserters. One of them, by the name of John McCarten, of Toronto, Canada, who was a substitute, was shot in the breast, the ball glancing to his arm, shattering the bone. He was conveyed to the hospital, when it was deemed necessary to amputate his arm.

THE CONSCRIPTION IN PHILADELPHIA.—A large number of conductors and drivers of the Philadelphia City Railroads have been drafted, and those who were so lucky as to escape had a good time last Saturday evening in honor of their escape. Speeches were made and numerous cheers were given for the Union and the army. Refreshments were in abundance and were partaken of with a hearty zest. The meeting was kept up until a late hour.

TURNING THE TABLES.—The steamer Bermuda, built in England for the purpose of running the blockade, and subsequently captured by the Federal fleet, has gone to Charleston harbor to participate in the attack upon Fort Sumter. She now carries some heavy guns, and her decks and hold are filled with a cargo destined mainly for Charleston and Sumter, to be landed in copious doses by Admiral Dahlgreen from his 15 inch guns.

SPANISH APPREHENSION.—Considerable amusement was lately caused at Havana by the arrival of a letter and duplicate from Senor Tassara, the Spanish Minister at Washington, asking for a light draught steamer to be sent to Washington to protect him and the Spanish subjects. No doubt the Minister supposed, perhaps hoped, that General Lee would capture that city. The steamer Santa Lucia was sent, as requested.

☞ The New York *Express* establishment has been placed in the hands of a receiver; one of its editors and proprietors (Mr. Clark) being utterly and irrepressibly dissatisfied with its disloyal tone and attitude, and insisting on a partition of interests.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tennessee Loyalists—Telegraphic Censorship—The Marriage of Miss Chase.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863.

WHAT TENNESSEE LOYALISTS HAVE DONE.

The State of Tennessee has in the service ten regiments of infantry, ten of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery. Organized as many of them were of refugees beyond the limits of their own State, and at a time when there was no competent State authority to recognize their existence, they rushed into the fight regardless of the forms taken in such cases. The result was that six "first Tennessee" regiments appeared in the field from the East, Middle and West grand divisions of the State. Col. Alvin C. Gillem, of the 1st West Tennessee infantry, has lately been appointed Adjutant General, under Governor Andrew Johnson, and general order "No 2" from his office reads:

In order to prevent confusion in adjusting the future claims of the Tennesseeans in the service of the United States, as well as to remove a misunderstanding at the Adjutant General's office in Washington, it is ordered that the regiments from Tennessee be designated as follows, to wit:

1st Tennessee infantry, Col. Byrd, late 1st East Tennessee.
2d Tennessee infantry, Col. Carter, late 2d East Tennessee.
3d Tennessee infantry, Col. Cross, late 3d East Tennessee.
4th Tennessee infantry, Col. Stover, late 4th East Tennessee.
5th Tennessee infantry, Col. Shelby, late 5th East Tennessee.
6th Tennessee infantry, Col. Cooper, late 6th East Tennessee.
7th Tennessee infantry, Col. Cliff, late 7th East Tennessee.
8th Tennessee infantry, Col. Reese, late 8th East Tennessee.
9th Tennessee infantry, Col. Rogers, late 1st Middle Tennessee.
10th Tennessee infantry, Col. Gillem, late 1st West Tennessee.
1st Tennessee cavalry, Col. Johnson, late 1st East Tennessee.
2d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Ray, late 2d East Tennessee.
3d Tennessee cavalry, Col. Perkins, late 3d East Tennessee.
4th Tennessee cavalry, Major Stevens, late 4th East Tennessee.
5th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Stokes, late 1st Middle Tennessee.
6th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Hurst, late 1st West Tennessee.
7th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Hawkins, late 2d West Tennessee.
8th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Strickland.
9th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Parsons.
10th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Bridges.

With twenty regiments of loyalists becoming refugees from their own State to volunteer in the service of the nation, Tennessee well maintains in this struggle, as she has in all the past, her right to the proud title of "volunteer State." Is it not time that the redemption of her soil should be made complete by the liberation of long suffering East Tennessee?

A LUMINARY ECLIPSED.

It is said that the young man by the name of Lynch (who we regret to say came to this city from some country telegraph office in Northern Ohio) has been remanded from his position as censor of the American press to his original and better understood duty of paying off the workmen engaged in erecting military telegraph lines. At any rate the traces of this stupidity in the censorship have not been visible during the past week.

The last two specimens of his handicraft as displayed on your dispatches were the following:

A fortnight ago one of your dispatches mentioned the fact that a boy engaged in carrying telegrams to the War Department, had been detected in opening them and conveying the valuable information derived from them to his brother, an officer in the rebel service. Young Mr. Lynch mutilated this dispatch, which contained a simple statement of a notorious fact, by striking out the words, "the War Department," and so virtually throwing the blame on the American Telegraph Company for having a spy in its employ.

The other case was in one of your dispatches about the same time, stating that several members of the Cabinet still urged Gen. Butler's appointment to the command in New York, and that Seward opposed it, and simply adding that he would not be appointed. The young man, who pays the telegraph workmen, changed "Seward" to "several" members of the Cabinet, thus making the dispatch a lie. Mr. Lynch must not be deprived of his last laurels—interpolating that petty lie to save Seward may be set down as his closing achievement.

PERSONAL.

The eastern newspapers are still at work marrying Miss Kate Chase. It is now announced that the Secretary's present visit North is induced by the prospective marriage, and yesterday's Evening *Republican* gave the following additional gossip on the same subject: "a friend of ours, lately in New York, was so fortunate as to see, at Tiffany's the bethrothal ring ordered by Senator Sprague for his intended bride, Miss Kate Chase. It is a diamond solitaire set in enamel and not chased. It is described as a beautiful and tasteful ornament, worthy of the beautiful young lady who is the happy possessor of the token."

FROM VICKSBURG.

Uncle Sam's Property—Officers' Headquarters—Secesh Female After Brandy—Incidents of the Siege—Cotton Speculators, &c.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

VICKSBURG, July 25, 1863.

A little incident to-day brought forcibly to my mind the fact that Uncle Sam is in earnest in this war. Desiring a room in the central part of the city, and seeing one that suited me, I made application for it to the owner, a very gentlemanly looking physician, and he told me he had nothing to say in the matter! By the terms of the Confiscation Act, a fine block of buildings, worth perhaps twenty or thirty thousand dollars, was taken from him, and thus the earnings of a lifetime were dashed from his grasp when he thought he held them most securely. And this is only a single example. All these fine rows of business structure, all these fine residences—and there are hundreds of the latter, built in every style of taste and elegance—belonging, almost without exception, to Uncle Sam. I have been making an estimate, and find that on one street alone—Washington street—the property acquired by Uncle Sam will be about $2,000,000. When the books are balanced, I rather think it will be found that the cost of the siege is well nigh cancelled by the trophies gained by the siege.

Another item to be noted in this connection, is the fact that all the iron and a good portion of the lead fired into the city will be saved. The secesh had gathered up all the pieces of shell and all the solid shot we fired, intending to use them when their own missiles gave out, or to cast them over. Of course all this pains-taking inured to our benefit. There is also a very large amount of lead in the cotton-bales on the fortifications, the Minie balls fired by our sharpshooters. Thus it will be seen that the cold or hot iron or lead that Gen. Grant threw into this rebellious city, was not all thrown away.

The most magnificent residences in the city are occupied by our Generals for their headquarters. The one chosen by Gen. Grant is at the foot of Washington street, situated upon a high bluff, and while there, such is the breeze almost constantly stirring, one forgets the region he is in, and imagines himself back in the North. The place occupied by Gen. Logan (in his absence by Gen. Smith) as Governor of the city, is one of the most elaborately decorated residences I ever saw. The grounds are laid out very similarly to those of the late Dr. Egan, on the West Side in Chicago. I am sure the loyal people of the North will not blame the officers of this army for enjoying, for a brief season, *otium cum dignitate* in the deserted homes of the rebel lords.

The strictest regulations are still in force in regard to drinking. Not a thimblefull of anything that can intoxicate is to be had, except through the Medical Department. All sorts of shifts and expedients are resorted to for the purpose of obtaining the consent of medical directors of corps to purchase liquor, especially among officers, who generally manage to get their supplies of "commissary," sick or well. But the poor secesh, shrunken in body and sunken in spirit, and not understanding the pulling of the ropes, suffer terribly in being deprived of this, one of the elements of the Confederacy. Oh, if I had the heart of a Copperhead, that heart would be often, very often, torn and lacerated by the sufferings of the proud but half famished secesh of the higher grades. Not long since, a lady of one of the very first families, asked me to intercede to get her permission to buy a quart of brandy, prefacing her request by the assertion that she never made a bed nor cooked a meal of victuals in all her life, that her "servants" had all left her, and she needed something to strengthen her in doing her own work, which she was now obliged to do. I put her in the way of getting what she wanted, and as she left me with two bottles in her hand, I reflected on the mutability of earthly grandeur, and the means of sustaining Southern courage under adversity.

Subsisting here, for citizens from the North, is very precarious business, as is also the procuring of shelter. There is not a hotel open in the town, and there is but very poor excuses for boarding houses. If I did not think fifty parties at least would follow the recommendation, and thus overdo the business, I would recommend a few enterprising boarding house keepers to come down here.

Speculators may as well make up their minds to give Vicksburg a wide berth at present. I saw the original Dick Robinson, of Kentucky, in limbo at the Provost Marshal's office to-night—cause, cotton on the brain. And those parties who have permits from the Treasury Department to trade, had better wait until Gen. Grant is ready to add his protection to their permission. It is just one of the easiest things in the world for a cotton speculator to get into difficulty here at this time. As to other articles, keep all your stocks at home and you will save the cost of reshipment, or worse, confiscation.

A few evenings since I called on one of the old citizens here, and had many incidents of great interest related to me of the progress of the siege. My informant was originally a Union man, but being old, and having an undue confidence in the *statu quo*, he went with the current. He told me that during the first week or two of the siege the citizens kept up their spirits admirably, expecting Jo Johnston to come to their relief. But when day after day passed and the prospect grew less immediate, the hopes of one after another would give way. He says women that refused to leave the city under any circumstances at first, would have given all they had in the world to have been outside the lines during the latter part of the siege. He says it was pitiful to see the poor creatures come out of their caves in the morning, often not having slept at all, go to their residences and get their breakfast and hasten back to their retreat, each way running the gauntlet of shell, shot or bullets. He says so far from the citizens getting accustomed to the cannonade and not minding it, it became every day more and more terrible to them, and wearing upon their nerves. "Bub," said he, "you know that in time of war, citizens can never complain no matter how hard they are treated." "What!" said I, "did you want Pemberton to surrender?" "Yes," said he, "half the citizens here deemed the last two weeks of his persistence an outrage. He said he saw a little girl—the daughter of a Mrs. Winsted—struck squarely by a solid shot from a 20-pound Parrott gun, and blown into atoms. The child, with its mother, was just issuing from his cave, which was in the bank on the side of the street, and had hold of its mother's hand, when the deadly missile came crashing up the street and thus severed the two, not injuring the mother.

WALDO.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 31, 1863.

The two rebels, W. H. Moore and J. W. Owsley, arrested in the vicinity of Quincy, left last night for Cincinnati. The evidence convicts them of having belonged to a lawless gang of guerillas in Missouri, who have committed numerous acts of robbery, stealing horses, mules and everything of value upon which they could lay their hands.

Jacob Strawn, the great Illinois farmer of Jacksonville, has collected one hundred cows, donated by himself and neighbors, which are intended for our hospitals at Memphis. The matron of the hospitals asked for these one hundred cows, and one farmer has collected and will forward them. Good for Strawn.

Hon. John Smith, Mayor of this city, has obtained the Government contract for twelve hundred horses for the 16th and other cavalry. The price is one hundred and eleven dollars and seventy-five cents.

Brigadier General Benjamin H. Grierson, is assigned to duty as Chief of Cavalry, of the 16th army corps, headquarters at Memphis, Tenn., relieving Col. W. H. H. Taylor, of the 5th Ohio cavalry.

Lieutenant Colonel Newman, and Captains Lamb and Brown, of the 101st Ills., lately ordered to appear before a military commission at St. Louis, and examined on a charge of incompetency, have been honorably acquitted, and ordered to their regiment at New Madrid.

Provost Marshal Hicks, of the Jacksonville district, has just brought in twenty-eight captured deserters. A batch of thirty also came in a few days since.

Governor Yates and family arrived home from Chicago, this morning.

The Copperhead meeting at New Berlin to-day, was a total failure. A Republican meeting will be held there to-morrow, Gen. McClernand speaks there. The General is doing much good among the people, all through the central portion of the State.

At the late meeting at Carlinville, one township which polled but four or five Republican votes, was represented by twenty wagon loads of people.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

SPRINGFIELD, July 30th, 1863.

STATE TAXES FOR 1863.

The Auditor of State has just forwarded to the County Clerks throughout the State, the following important circular, which explains itself. By it, it will be seen that the taxes for the year will be at the rate of seventy-seven cents on the hundred dollars:

SIR:—The operation of the Act of February 8th, 1861, entitled "An Act to relieve the people of this State from the payment of exorbitant and unnecessary taxes" having ceased with the year 1862, the levy and collection of the taxes suspended by said act is thereby resumed for the year 1863 and thereafter, until otherwise provided by law. The taxes, collections of which was so suspended, were the tax of two mills on the dollar of taxable property for the payment of the State debt, and the tax of one and one-half mills for the payment of interest on the State debt. By virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of the Act of February, 22, 1861, entitled "An Act to provide for the interest on the State debt," I have assessed, for the year 1863, a tax of one half mill on the dollar of taxable property, (the same being necessary in addition to the tax provided by the revenue law of 1853) to meet the accruing interest on State indebtedness, and by virtue of and pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the act of May 2, 1861, entitled "An Act creating a war fund, and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," I have assessed a tax of one half mill on the dollar of taxable property, to provide for and pay the interest accruing on the war bonds of the State. You are therefore, instructed to extend State taxes for the year 1863, against all taxable property in your county, at the rate of seven and seven-tenths mills on the dollar of valuation, equal to seventy-seven cents on one hundred dollars, being in detail as follows, viz.:

For Revenue purposes	12 cents on $100
For payment of the State Debt	20 cents on $100
For Interest purposes	25 cents on $100
For support of Common Schools	10 cents on $100

As soon as this circular comes to your hand, please acknowledge receipt of the same.

Given under my hand and official seal, this 29th day of July, 1863. ———— ————, Auditor P. A.

A BALTIMORE SLAVE PEN.

A Specimen of the Rebel Cause.

WASHINGTON, July 29, 1863.

The following official report needs no comment. The facts it states speak for themselves:

BALTIMORE, July 24, 1863.

To Lieut. Col. William H. Cheesbrough, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that immediately on the receipt of Special Order No. 202, of this date, I proceeded to Camlin's slave-pen, in Pratt street, accompanied by Lieut. Sykes and Sergeant Southworth. I considered any guard unnecessary. The part of the prison in which slaves are confined incloses a brick paved yard, twenty-five feet in width by forty in length. The front wall is a high brick one; the other sides are occupied by the cells or prisons. In this yard no tree or shrub grows—no flower or blade of grass can be seen. Here the midday sun pours down its scorching rays, and no breeze comes to temper the summer heat. A few benches, a hydrant, numerous wash-tubs and clothes-lines, covered with drying clothes, were all it contained.

In this place I found 26 men, 1 boy, 29 women and 3 infants. Sixteen of the men were shackled together by couples, at the ankles, by heavy irons, and one had his legs chained together by ingeniously contrived locks, connected by chains suspended to his waist. I sent for a blacksmith and had the shackles and chains removed.

The following statement exhibits the names of the prisoners, the names and residences of their owners, and the period for which they have been held in confinement.

[Here follows a long list of the captives set free.]

These unfortunates were all liberated in accordance with your orders. It appears from their statements that this slave-pen has been used chiefly for the purpose of holding persons, in evasion of the law of Congress, entitled to their freedom in the District of Columbia, and persons claimed as slaves by rebels or rebel sympathisers.

Respectfully submitted,
WM. BIRNEY, Col. 2d U. S.
Colored troops, Inspector and
Mustering Officer.

Little Crow an Used Up Indian.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 29, 1863.

A letter from Captain Fisk's overland expedition to Idahoe, which is near Gen. Sibley's force, says they have been joined by a Sioux interpreter. This interpreter had just come from Devil's Lake and reports that Little Crow is about used up. He has not much powder, and had set his men to making bows and arrows. He had but sixty-three followers, and all his efforts to induce the remainder of the tribe to join in this war were unavailing.

They blamed him for bringing on the war, and declared themselves ready to surrender, and wanted him to leave. He acted on their advice, and the morning the interpreter left he started for Black Hills, at the mouth of Yellow Stone River, which is beyond the Missouri and Dakota.

We have had rumors of this movement from various sources previously, and if it proves correct, the Indians on our frontier will be all that remains to fight.

THE CAPTURE OF JOHN MORGAN.

Closing Scene of the Great Raid.

Fright, Fight, Flight and Finale.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 28th.]

Gen. Brooks, commanding the department, had gone to Wellsville and established his headquarters in the Cleveland and Pittsburgh depot, where he was assisted by the managing officers of the road, who had placed the transportation and telegraphic resources of the road at his disposal. Finding that there was a probability that Morgan would cross the road in the vicinity of Salineville, a train of cars was sent up the road about six o'clock Sunday morning, with a regiment of six months Pennsylvania infantry, under command of Col. Gallagher. These were disembarked at Salineville, and marched to a point about two miles distant, where the rebels were expected to cross. The infantry were posted on some rising ground commanding the road, with orders to prevent Morgan's passage.

At this time the utmost alarm existed among the people of Salineville. The houses were closed, doors and windows locked and barred and women and children stampeding into the country with whatever portable property could be carried along. The men who had weapons and courage turned out to resist the dreaded rebel, whilst all the others fled with the women and children.

In a short time the expected rebels made their appearance, coming around a bend in the road. On coming in sight of the infantry they halted, and turned their horses' heads in another direction. Before they could get out of the trap they found themselves in Major Way, with two hundred and fifty men of the 9th Michigan cavalry, dashed among them and commenced cutting right and left. The rebels made but a brief resistance. A few shots were fired, and then the whole party broke in utter confusion. The scene that followed was ludicrous, and could only be matched by the previous stampede at Buffington Island. Men dismounted, threw down their arms and begged for quarter, whilst others galloped wildly in search of a place of escape, and were brought to time by a pistol shot or a sabre stroke.

Morgan himself was riding in a carriage drawn by two white horses. Major Way saw him, and galloping up, reached for him. Morgan jumped out at the other side of the carriage, leaped over a fence, seized a horse, and galloped off as fast as horseflesh, spurred by frightened heels, could carry him. About a couple of hundred of his men succeeded in breaking away and following their fugitive leader. In the buggy thus hastily evacuated by Morgan were found his "rations," consisting of a loaf of bread, some hard boiled eggs, and a bottle of whisky.

The number of killed in this fight was much less than at first reported. The number of killed rebels was set down as from twenty to thirty, but this must be overrated, as we cannot learn of more than five or six dead bodies having been found. There was a considerable number wounded, and about 200 prisoners taken, together with horses and arms. A special train was sent to Wellsville in the afternoon with about 250 prisoners captured in the fight or picked up in the neighborhood afterwards.

A few of our cavalry were wounded, two or three seriously. Lieut. Fiske was shot through the breast. His wound is dangerous, and he has telegraphed to his wife to come from Michigan.

Morgan and the remainder of his scattered forces pressed three citizens of Salineville into their service as guides, and continued their flight on the New Lisbon road. One of the impressed guides made his escape and rode back, conveying intelligence of the route taken, which it was believed was with the ultimate design of reaching the Ohio River higher up. Forces were immediately dispatched from Wellsville to head him off, whilst another force followed hotly in his rear, and a strong militia force from New Lisbon came down to meet him.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, these various detachments closed in around Morgan in the vicinity of West Point, about midway between New Lisbon and Wellsville. The rebels were driven to a bluff, from which there was no escape, except by fighting their way through, or leaping from a lofty and almost perpendicular precipice. Finding themselves thus cooped, Morgan concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," and "came down" as gracefully as the coon did to David Crockett. He, with the remainder of his gang, surrendered to Col. Shackleford, who was well acquainted with the redoubtable "John," and is said to be a distant relative.

The prisoners were brought back to Wellsville, where their arrival caused great excitement. Morgan retained his side arms, and moved about freely, although always accompanied by Col. Shackleford.

Morgan's men were poorly dressed, ragged, dirty, and very badly used up. Some of them wore remnants of gray uniforms, but most of them were attired in spoils gathered during their raid. They were very much discouraged at the result of their raid, and the prospect of affairs generally.

Morgan himself appeared in good spirits, and quite unconcerned at his ill-luck. He is a well built man of fresh complexion and sandy hair and beard. He last night enjoyed for the first time in a long while the comforts of a sound sleep in a good bed, which was some compensation for his otherwise bad luck.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF NOTABLES.

Overthrow of the Republic—Arch-Duke Maximilian Declared Emperor.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

HAVANA, July 23, 1863.

By the arrival yesterday of the French steamer of war Milan, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 12th inst., and from the City of Mexico to the 10th.

By this steamer we get the news of the Empire being declared in Mexico. This is communicated to us in this fashion: "Assembled the Council of Notables previously convoked (?) It declared unanimously, with the exception of two votes, that the form of government which through (them) its organ (or representative) the country chose was the Empire, and proclaimed at the same time Emperor Archduke Maximilian of Austria. In case H. H. should not accept, it is begged of the Emperor of the French that he will select the person of his confidence who is to fill the throne. The act of the proclamation of the Empire took place on the 10th inst."

Letters from Vera Cruz to the *Diario de la Marina*, (Havana) state that "in all the villages situated along the road from Mexico to Vera Cruz great exhibitions of joy were made on receipt of the news. In Vera Cruz a salute was fired of 101 guns"—(by the French.)

In spite of this news being given as officially, and although the courier brought the news from Mexico to Vera Cruz in three days, and notwithstanding the insufficient time that has elapsed since the occupation of the former capitol by the French for the assembling of delegates from all the States of the republic, this news is generally credited here from previous knowledge of the perfidy of Napoleon and Gen. Forey. It has been expected and asserted all along that this would be the case, and so I have always written you when giving Forey's proclamations to the contrary. I have it from trustworthy gentleman recently from the City of Mexico, that on the retirement of Juarez and the Government, most if not all the Mexican families left also—none remaining save foreigners and reaccionarios of the Marquez breed; that there were between three and four thousand French subjects in the city; and this would account for the brilliant reception of Forey claimed by the French authorities—for the flowers, illuminations, &c.—for the placing of Almonte at the head of the Provisional Government in connection with the Archbishops, and for this retrograde movement in the selection by the City of Mexico of an absolute form of Government.

It was supposed that Almonte's reign would have been longer, and even the French here are wondering what can have caused the suddenness of this move move. Some say Napoleon sees trouble ahead, both in Mexico and in Europe, and has to hurry matters to a crisis to free himself of these trammels. Others say that Almonte has at least shown some spark of honor and love for his country that refuses, "in the name of the nation," to cede to the French the valuable State of Sonora, and to bind the nation to defray the expenses of the invasion. Others still think that it is an important prelude to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France, to be followed by Maximilian's recognition of the same, he being expected to become a more docile tool in the hands of Napoleon than Palmerston has proved; for the French have boasted for years that they could twist England about their fingers, and scare her into submission to any French scheme by building an extra man-of-war. All are surprised that we should be expected to believe that so much has been accomplished in so short a time.

In Mexico, a land of such distances and infrequent communication, it is hardly probable that all the inhabitants know even yet that the French occupy the City of Mexico, and perfectly impossible that conventions of the different States should have been held to send delegates to a general convention in which a question of such vital import should be at least discussed; surely such unanimity was never beheld in any country before. That a few pseudo "notables" should—the city (no longer the seat of Government or Capital) being in military possession of a foreign nation, filled with their bayonets, with the flag of the nation alone waving over the national palace—in that name of the whole nation declare and proclaim that it, the whole nation had through them

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

IRISH HATRED OF FREE NEGROES.

Of all races or nationalities that dwell in the United States the Irish are the most inconsistent and inexplicable in their political conduct. They seem to act entirely by contraries, and to pursue a course that would work their own destruction if allowed to have their way. Take for example their treatment of the blacks in the free States. The hatred they evince towards the *free* negroes is absolutely fiendish. It is a mystery why this deadly animosity is felt and exhibited only against *free* negroes. Will some Irishman, who may read this article, try and explain the enigma—it certainly is beyond our comprehension. The religious dogmas of the Catholic church, certainly inculcate no such malice, but, on the contrary, forbid it.

We say this horrid animosity is confined exclusively to *free* negroes, and is never exhibited towards *slaves*. We never heard of an Irish mob in any Southern city falling on the slaves and murdering them, as they do on the free people of color in the Northern cities. Who ever heard of the Irish of New Orleans, Baltimore, Louisville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Nashville, Richmond, Charleston, Savanah or Mobile, organizing mobs to massacre or pillage the slave negroes of those cities? There is no such instance on record. Visit any of those cities before or since the war and the slaves and the Irish may be seen working at the same branches of business in peace, notwithstanding the slaves crowd the Irish out of most of the employment; the latter being only hired to finish up what the negroes are unable to do. But we never hear of the former mobbing or murdering, or so much as crooking a finger at the latter.

In the slave States the laboring Irishman is looked down upon with contempt by the slave-holding aristocracy, and is classed as "poor white trash." The very slaves despise them as they do all other "niggerless whites." The Irish are barely allowed to vote, but rarely to hold office or associate with "Southern gentlemen." These are undeniable facts. Why then is it, we repeat, that the Irish feel such infernal hatred against a negro because he happens to be free? It is only in those States where all are free that the Irish are treated with [illegible] in the free States that the poor man has rights which the rich man is bound to respect. It is exclusively in those States where the negroes are free that labor is respected and the Irishman is best treated.

The Irish vote the pro-slavery ticket *en masse*. They were the allies of the slave-holders before the war, and are the warmest sympathisers with the slave-holding rebels since the war.

Let us suppose that the Republicans should forego their anti-slavery principles and allow the Irish in the North and the slave-holders in the South to have full swing, and to carry into effect their purposes and principles. The first thing done would be to enslave every free negro in the North, and the next to establish slavery in all the free States, for the black race. Then Irish animosity to the negro would cease, then there would be no more Irish mobs to murder or rob them or burn their houses or orphan asylums. But having their principles thus reduced to practice, wherein would the Irish be benefitted thereby?

If any free negro-hating Celt reads this article, we desire him to pause at this point and answer our question, for it is one of immense importance to himself.

Let us suppose that Chicago is converted into a slave-holding city, and every free negro is reduced to servitude. How would that help the Irish? How would that improve their material, social or political condition? In a short time every rich man would own slaves. The Irish girls now employed in all the wealthy families would be discharged, and negresses substituted. Would that benefit the Irish population? All the leading whole sale houses would purchase negro draymen. The warehousemen would use slaves to handle grain; the lumber dealers would own their gangs of hands to unload vessels and pile their lumber; the builders would employ none but slaves to carry brick and mortar, and make excavations. In short, the Irish would only be employed on odd jobs, and for a few months in the summer, when enough slave labor could not be obtained. There are now in Chicago, not less than 40,000 pro-slavery Irish. They hold nearly a monopoly of several branches of labor, and are paid high wages for their work. But if their anti-free-negro principles were carried out, and slavery introduced into Chicago, more than 30,000 of this number would be thrown out of employment and left to starve or emigrate to some free State where Irish hatred of *free* negroes was not reduced to law, and the remaining 10,000 would sink to the level of poor white trash in the South, and eke out a miserable living on the crumbs that fell from the slave-holder's table.

Was there ever so blind, short-sighted, infatuated people? Was there ever a race so bent on self-degradation and destruction? It seems to be impossible to pound into their heads the fact, that in their wicked efforts to crush the free-negro they are digging a pit for themselves; and that their only chance of obtaining property, and of securing a respectable foot-hold in society for themselves or children, is by upholding free principles, by securing freedom and equal rights to all men. The interests of the laboring Irish all depend on the maintenance of anti-slavery doctrines.

The day the *free-negro* is enslaved the Irishman votes himself below the condition of the slave, and can no longer maintain any sort of equality with the rich. He falls into a degraded class and would better pack up at once and go back to Ireland. He would be far better off under British than under slave-holder rule.

GEN. ROSECRANS' CAMPAIGN.

The importance of recent operations in the Department of the Cumberland has been too much obscured by the more brilliant or bloody transactions on the Potomac, the Mississippi, and the Atlantic coast. We hazard nothing in saying that Gen. Rosecrans has had difficulties to surmount, since he superceded Gen. Buell and commenced his triumphant march to the Tennessee River, which have fallen to the lot of no other officer in the service. He alone has been operating in a hostile country from one hundred to two hundred and fifty miles distant from his base. It detracts nothing from the glory of Gen. Grant and his victorious legions to say that the Mississippi River, to open which was their mission, has with a noble gratitude, carried their base of operations at their heels from the day they left Memphis to the day they planted their banners over Vicksburg. Gen. Grant displayed a wisdom, which has been crowned by the highest success, when he withdrew his advance from Coffeeville and turned his march toward the Father of Waters to find an avenue to Vicksburg. We are not prepared to say that Gen. McClellan's advance last year, by way of the Peninsula, was not well chosen, although, with Fredericksburg for a base, he would have been only sixty miles from Richmond. The failure of that campaign is to be attributed to the three or four ill-timed halts which the commanding General made at Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, and Fair Oaks, which afforded the enemy a breathing spell, not only to recover from the moral effects of his reverses, but to mass, by conscription, an army capable of taking the offensive under the shadow of Richmond. The advantage of a base at White House, on the Pamunkey, only twenty miles from Richmond, where the largest transports could float under the protection of gunboats, was certainly very great, and we incline to the belief that this [illegible] on the map, except that of the James river. Napoleon cared little for bases of operation, because he maintained his armies by contributions on the people whom he overrun. In the prosperous and wealthy countries of central Europe, where every rood of earth is cultivated to the utmost, this was possible, but the Russian campaign furnishes the most memorable example in history of the neglect of providing a base in a sterile or devastated field.

To Gen. Rosecrans has been allotted the task of keeping open an immense line of communication, and of advancing in the face of a formidable enemy, while every mile of advance has added to the embarrassment of his rear. Buell was enabled to advance to Decherd and Stevenson last year because there was no enemy worth considering in his front. As soon as Bragg got his conscripts together and stopped outside of Chattanooga, it became a race between the two commanders which should reach the Ohio river first, and the prisoners we lost in that celebrated heat, at Richmond, (Ky.), Munfordsville, and elsewhere (to say nothing of the abandoned territory) gave the enemy a balance against us in the matter of exchange, which was not fully settled till the fourth of July last. Gen. Rosecrans is never required to go over the same ground twice. The "Southern History of the First Year of the War," recently issued at Richmond, says that Rosecrans is the only Yankee General who ever baffled and discomfited Lee, and it admits without equivocation that he did run the latter home from Western Virginia with his comb cut and his beautiful plans all turned topsy-turvy. In the person of Bragg, Rosecrans has undoubtedly encountered the second best General in the rebel service, for General Joe Johnston has not achieved a victory since the war began, unless we give him the credit of the first Bull Run, where he adopted Beauregard's plan, and where the adopted plan totally failed till Kirby Smith's reinforcements unexpectedly came upon the field. Nor has Bragg, technically speaking, won a victory, though his skill and obstinacy at Stone's river deserved one, and his success in overrunning Kentucky last year, and getting safely out of it, was equal to a triumph. Bragg has fallen into disfavor at the South, as all unsuccessful Generals do, but it does not appear to us that he has any superior in the Confederacy, in point of sagacity, except Lee, or any superior whomsoever in point of nerve. If Jeff. Davis shall yield to the clamor of Southern newspapers by removing him, we shall be as much surprised as was the king of the Vandals when the Roman Emperor assassinated the only General whom he feared.

With such an antagonist in front, with Morgan constantly hanging on his rear, in a country entirely new to him, without navigable rivers to protect his flank and insure his supplies, Gen. Rosecrans has planted himself securely in front of Chattanooga, the Sebastopol of the rebel center as Vicksburg was that of their left. Yet there are those who chide him for being slow and if we are correctly informed, this complaint against him is more frequently uttered in Washington than in the country at large. The fighting which he has done, desperate as it has been, constitutes but a small part of the generalship exhibited in the Department of the Cumberland. If the late movement upon Shelbyville and Tullahoma had not been, in part, frustrated by the elements, Bragg would have been immediately cut off, and either captured or dispersed in fragments among the mountains. The Chattanooga *Rebel* has complained much of the grievous circumstance that no news could be obtained of the strength or disposition of Rosecrans' army, while the slightest movement on the other side was immediately communicated to the "Dutch General." We have reason to believe that the complaints of the *Rebel* were well founded, and that our commander knew in a few hours, the exact strength of the reinforcements which Bragg sent to Johnston, while Bragg could not find out, and never did find out, whether Rosecrans had sent a portion of his army to Grant or not. It is an interesting fact, in this connection, and one which, we believe, has not been heretofore published, that out of twenty or thirty Generals and Colonels interrogated by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the early part of 1862, as to the strength of the enemy then at Centreville and Manassas Junction, Rosecrans was the only one who gave an opinion which has been since verified by facts. While the others placed the figures at 130,000 to 200,000, Rosecrans, though operating in a distant field, expressed the opinion that their strength was vastly magnified by our credulity and their own arts, as he had found them to be the best braggers known to the history of modern warfare. (He went on to say that he had received warnings from Secretary Cameron that overwhelming forces were moving against him from this or that direction, and that he paid not the slightest attention to them, because he knew they were based upon rebel lies.) The testimony of Mr. Bowden and his son, who occupied the house in Williamsburg which Gen. Johnston took for his headquarters, proves almost to a certainty that after Johnston had united with Magruder on the Peninsula, and had collected all the rebel forces in Eastern Virginia, the total barely amounted to 70,000 men. And this was after we had wasted a month at Yorktown. General Rosecrans certainly possesses what Napoleon deemed the first qualification of a commander—capacity to find out what the enemy is doing—for upon this depends every intelligent movement of war. Having ascertained the dispositions of his foe, Gen. Rosecrans can divine his intentions like a soothsayer—or a Yankee. For every emergency of the field, the bivouac, the campaign, he has been able to deal out the appropriate physic, from the varied dispensary of war, with perfect accuracy and unvarying success.

It behooves us to thank the Lord of Hosts for raising up the Generals who lead the two great armies of the West, and, while we rejoice in their success against the enemy, we may rejoice still more in the fact that their chiefest ambition is, so to do their duty as officers that they may shortly lay aside the sword and again become citizens of a free and united country.

EQUAL NEUTRALITY MUST BE OBSERVED.

England and Japan are about to go to war. The Japanese have broken their treaties and murdered Englishmen, just as the South broke her constitutional treaties and murdered Union men. It is not improbable that England will be the winner, and it is equally probable that we shall also be the winners in this contest against treason. Thus far the cases are parallel, and it is only fair that the parallel should be carried out in all the phases of the coming war between England and the Orientals.

The doctrine of neutrality must be observed by the United States precisely as England has observed it. The English have opened their ports to the construction of piratical craft to prey upon our commerce. The English commerce is richer than ever blest the eyes of Robert Kidd when he sailed the Spanish main. Our ports must be courteously thrown open to the Tycoon, and our ship-builders may as well pocket the golden oblongs of Japan as for the Messrs. Laird to pocket English sovereigns from rebel purses. Fort Pitt must cast the rifles and smooth bores for these vessels which we may facetiously say are intended for the Emperor of Siam and his white elephant. We must have convoys to run out and meet our royal gift and supply her with provisions and ammunition. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress must unwind huge balls of red neutral tape, long enough to let the privateer slip in among the fat British merchantmen, during the unwinding. Mr. Whiting must devote several months to the preparation of an opinion that the privateer may be bent upon mischief, although there is no ocular proof of it, and so he doesn't feel himself warranted in making any fuss about it. Mr. [illegible] must issue an ambiguous diplomatic circular—a task which will sit lightly upon his shoulders, placing us in the right light before the nations. The President and Mr. Welles must close their eyes and insist they do not see anything. And then as our royal gifts to the Emperor of Siam will need ammunition, coal and repairs, San Francisco will make an excellent Bermuda. The authorities can keep up a dumb show with one hand, and shovel with the other.

To be sure, as likely as not, the gifts to the Emperor of Siam may get into the hands of the great Tycoon, but we are not to commit *hari kari* on that account. We did not intend them for him, not by any means. We didn't know there were any guns aboard. Our Surveyors of Customs inspected them and will take their oaths there was not so much as a blunderbuss from stem to stern, and if by some mysterious dispensation our gifts, before they reached their destination, were transformed into privateers, how could we know of such an event?

The lessons taught us in the school of neutrality, as expounded by England, the great teacher of international law, we should be foolish pupils not to profit by, and, if possible, improve upon. It will be a return of courtesies due a powerful nation; courtesies bestowed upon us in the hour of great national peril. And if the British Lion, who has roared so terribly while we were parrying the blows of treason, should suddenly discover a fire in his royal rear, he can surely do no more than whisk his tail to express his leonine dissatisfaction. The Queen may belabor the Tycoon all the harder, but must not stultify herself by refusing to drink from the chalice a change of circumstance has commended to her own lips.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.

A gentleman from this city, who waited upon Gen. Logan at DuQuoin, received assurance from that officer, that if he could get a short extension of his leave of absence, for which he had written to Gen. Grant, and which he had no doubt would be readily and cordially granted, he would most certainly accept the invitation which had been extended to him to visit Chicago. Our people have, therefore, a very excellent assurance that they will have the privilege of greeting that gallant gentleman and hearing his strong utterances against the rebels of the South, and the malicious and dangerous Copperheads of the North.

Gen. LOGAN is fresh from the intrenchments at Vicksburg, over which his own splendid division has carried the old flag in triumph. He is the fighting General of a fighting division, and believes in putting down armed foes against the Government by sturdy, telling blows, and not by honied blandishments. In his own *terse*, soldierly manner, he says: "I tell you now "that the only way to get peace is to give "the rebels a flogging, and a flogging they "will get as sure as there is a God in "Heaven, if the people at home will only "let us." War worn in a score of battles, flushed with victory upon victory, and seeing the bogus confederacy crumbling before the stout hacks of his good sword, he returns home to find his native State overrun with dastard fire-in-the-rear Copperheads, sympathizers with the traitors he had led his brave fellows against, sneaking, puling cowards, bawling for peace with an enemy who persistently declares there is no peace, and what wonder that the gallant soldier burns with the fiercest indignation, and that he storms the ranks of the Copperheads with all the fury and vengeance that he stormed the bristling ramparts of Vicksburg? Copperheads may well quail before him, and forget to hiss and spit out their venom before this representative of our gallant Western boys.

"I am no apologist for the President, "but I will stand by him in his efforts to "crush this rebellion, until the last day," says JOHN A. LOGAN, the fighting Democrat. Brave words, which will be echoed by thousands of loyal voices from Maine to Oregon! In those words, the unconditional, ardent, sincere patriot shone out crystal clear. In those words he gave utterance to the sentiments of the defenders of our flag in Virginia, before Charleston, on the march for Mobile, in every locality where the emblem of treason flaunts the air. In those words, he expressed the determined sentiment of thousands of loyal hearts at home.

The malignant Copperheads will hiss "Abolitionist" at Logan, in vain. He is a Democrat, in favor of the Abolition of the rebellion, and his sentiments are the sentiments of every Democrat in the field, fighting under the Stars and Stripes. It is only the stay-at-home, no-more-men, and no-more-money Democrats who oppose the Administration and the Union; who worship the traitor Vallandigham, and offer matin and vesper before the image of Treason set up in high places and enthroned as the Goddess of Peace.

REBELS THREATEN TO ARM THEIR SLAVES.

We copy from the New York *Tribune* a remarkable communication from Richmond, threatening that unless our Government ceases to employ negroes as soldiers, the rebels will arm their slaves and hurl them against us. The pretense that they have forborne taking that step on the grounds of humanity will elicit a smile of derision.

The rebels are terribly alarmed at our enlisting colored soldiers. They see the certain downfall of their Confederacy as the result of it; hence this game of bluff to scare our Government from the plain road to success. If they arm their slaves they must *free* them, otherwise the blacks will desert to us by companies and regiments, bringing their arms along with them, and this is the very thing that has detered the rebels from arming them from the outset. If they arm and emancipate them, they must also free their wives and children. These conditions the blacks will inexorably insist upon Once armed, disciplined and freed, they can never be re-enslaved. The talk of the writer about the attachment of the slaves to their masters and mistresses may be true to a certain extent in many instances, but with regard to the majority of field hands on the great plantations, there is not a word of truth in it. Many slaves may love their masters, but none love slavery; and the rebels admit in their public journals that, in the presence of our army, their slaves become wholly unreliable; that the most petted, pampered, trusting negroes invariably run off, and leave them for the sake of becoming free.

But suppose the rebels conclude to free as well as arm their negroes, and should succeed at the cost of slavery, in beating back our armies, and forcing us to grant their independence; steps looking to reconstruction would be taken before twelve months thereafter. As soon as their passions cooled down, there would be nothing to keep them from coming back. Let the devil of Slavery be banished from the South, and the strength of all the nations of Europe could not prevent a consolidation of the two sections. The law of gravity does not draw particles of matter stronger together than the centripetal forces of this country draw all the States around one common Government, after the repellant, discordant element of Slavery is cast out. No one need be afraid of this new threat, which, if executed, will hurt none but the rebels. Freedom's armies have nothing to fear from it.

Mr. Crittenden's District.

Mr. Brutus J. Clay, who has been elected to Congress in the Lexington (Ky.) district, in place of the late John J. Crittenden, is an unconditional Union man, without an "if" or "but" hampering his loyalty, and he will, it is believed, make a record in Congress of which his Union constituents will have no cause at all to be ashamed. In the last Kentucky legislature Mr. Clay was prominent in every movement looking to the good of his State, and the maintenance of the national integrity.

A GLORIOUS RECORD.

A Bad July for the Rebels.

Read the brilliant record of the month of July, a chronology full of despair for the rebels:

July 1st—Fitzhugh Lee repulsed by General Smith.
3d—Lee's army defeated by Gen. Meade.
4th—Lee's army retreated.
4th—Vicksburg surrendered; Price defeated at Helena; Morgan whipped by General Moore.
7th—Bragg retreated across the Tennessee.
8th—Port Hudson surrendered.
9th—Stuart's cavalry defeated by Buford and Kilpatrick.
10th—Gen. Gilmore captures Morris Island, except Wagner; General Sherman occupies Jackson; General Blunt whips the rebels at Big Creek.
13th—Lee's rear guard defeated at Falling Waters; Forrest's cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn.; Yazoo City captured.
16th—Rebels defeated again by General Blunt.
17th—Huntsville, Ala., captured.
18th—Wytheville, Va., captured; Potter leaves Newbern upon a destructive raid.
20th—Morgan routed at Buffington's Island.
23d—Lee's army in full retreat.
23d—Spinola routs Longstreet's Division.
24th—Rebels severely routed at Front Royal.
26th—Morgan captured.
28th—Brashear City captured.
29th—Pegram defeated.

The Crops.

MICHIGAN.—A recent excursion through Michigan, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, and a pretty thorough examination into the condition of the gathering and growing crops, showed us that the winter wheat, which is now about all harvested, was never in a better condition. It evidently has not suffered from any of the ravages which so frequently attend that crop. The cool, dry weather, lasting from the first of June to nearly the first of August, was every way favorable to this result. The crop, we should judge, is full an average. Corn, on the other hand, besides being very backward from the same causes which have benefited the ripening of wheat, has suffered essentially from quite a severe frost, which visited nearly the whole surface of the State, about the middle of July. Many large fields of corn, are about, if not entirely blighted from this cause, while many others have suffered partially. But these misfortunes may be nearly overcome by warm, sunny days and genial showers during this and the coming months. Should these come, the crop of corn in Michigan may prove a fair one, but not an average. Should they fail, and the condition of July continue during August, it will prove an almost entire failure. Hay looks well, while fruit of all kinds is very abundant.

ILLINOIS.—A ride over the Illinois Central Railway last week, enabled us to gather some information in regard to the crops on the line of that road. The wheat crop has all been harvested, and from the same causes as in Michigan—a cold dry season—it will prove a good one, but not large. Corn has suffered much from the drouth, especially in the more northern counties on the road, and its growth has been very slow, but we saw none which had been troubled by frost. In the Southern counties corn looks much better, although the season has been a very dry one down there, and of course the growth is not so luxuriant as usual in that portion of the State. The crop we think will be nothing like equal to last year's, even under the most favorable condition of the weather for the coming month, or six weeks. Fruit is very abundant, and of the best quality.

A Cavalry Bureau.

A Cavalry Bureau will shortly be attached to the War Department. The Bureau will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and the provisions for mounting and remounting. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspections of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. Depots will be established for the reception, organization and discipline of cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care and training of cavalry horses. These depots will be under the general charge of the Cavalry Bureau. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the cavalry arm, points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of cavalry officers, that their cavalry horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connection are to be attributed to officers in command of cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects by dismissing from the service officers whose inefficiency and attention result in the deterioration and loss of public animals under their charge.

A Guerilla's Bloody Order.

The secessionists make loud complaints of Northern outrages but we may challenge the world to produce anything more demoniac and fiendish than the following order lately issued by the guerilla, Richardson, in Tennessee:

> 1st. Every man of this command is expected to strictly obey all orders which the Commanding General may deem necessary for discipline, or the interest of the cause in which we are engaged.
>
> 2d. Commanders of companies are hereby ordered to make a detail from their respective companies, for the purpose of enforcing the conscript laws passed by the Confederate States Congress. * * * These details shall be empowered, and they are hereby ordered, to rigidly enforce the laws of the Confederate States.
>
> * * * * *
>
> 3d. Every white man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, in the District of West Tennessee, is hereby ordered to report immediately at such places of rendezvous as may hereafter be designated. Commanding officers of companies are hereby ordered to strictly enforce this order. The following rules of procedure are given for the government of company officers and privates who may be engaged in the execution of section third of these orders.
>
> If a man should absent himself from his home to avoid this order, burn his house and other property except such as may be useful to his command. If a man is found to resist the execution of this order by refusing to report, shoot him down, and leave him lying. If a man take refuge in his house, and offer resistance, set the house on fire, and guard it in order that the recusant may not get out.

The French Navy.

The French navy, at the close of last year, comprised ninety-four armor-clad propellers, including three line-of-battle ships of sixty guns, fourteen frigates of forty guns, nineteen floating batteries of sixteen and eighteen guns, and fifty eight gunboats—a total of 1,142 guns. The steam propellers not iron-clad, number 187, with 5,662 guns. In this class are seven line-of-battle ships of 120 guns, nineteen of 100 guns, and fourteen more of sixty guns, with six sixty-gun frigates, and twenty-two frigates, carrying forty guns each. The side-wheel steamers are eighty-six in number, with 584 guns. To these must be added one hundred and eleven sailing vessels, with 2,380 guns—giving a grand total of four hundred and seventy-eight vessels, with 9,718 guns.

TEA CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.—An effort is making in California to test the cultivation of tea. Mr. H. A. Sonntag, at the Mission, a short distance from San Francisco, has one thousand thrifty looking plants of this year's growth, from seed procured by a gentleman in China. The climate of California is about the same as that of the best tea-growing sections of China. Tea has been successfully grown in the province of Asam, in British India, the plantations lying along the foot of the Himalaya mountains, the climate of which is said to be very similar to that of the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada mountains. The Asam tea is pronounced superior to China tea, and commands a better price in the British market. As tea plants must be four years old before the leaves are suitable for picking, some time must elapse before the success of the experiment of growing tea in California can be determined.

☞ The United States Armory at Springfield continues to turn out about one thousand muskets a day, and this number will not be diminished at present. Few and small orders for muskets have been received from Washington of late, and there are fifty thousand of the model of '61, and one hundred thousand of the model of '63, now subject to the demand of the Government.

COLORED CONSCRIPTS.—The Secretary of War has sent the following dispatch to the commander at Baltimore:

> Major Gen. Schenck: Colored troops will be credited to the State the same as any other troops.
> EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

This seems to strike at the root of the Provost Marshal General's order that colored recruits are not to be considered an equivalent for white conscripts.

THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL MUSEUM.—The new Medical and Surgical Museum, at the Surgeon General's office, in Washington, is an important auxiliary to the Medical Bureau. It is receiving daily accessions from numerous Surgeons and Generals in the army. The amputated legs of Generals Kirby and Sickles, showing the nature of their wounds, are placed on the shelves of the Museum.

CHARACTERISTIC.—President Lincoln has not drawn his salary for the past year from the Treasury. When reminded by friends that by putting the same upon interest he would receive an income of at least twelve hundred dollars, he replied that he thought the United States needed the use of the money quite as much as any person, and he would let it remain.

GEN LOGAN AMONG THE PEOPLE.

HE SPEAKS TO 3,000 AT CARBONDALE.

Also to More than 6,000 at Du Quoin.

Great Enthusiasm Wherever He Appears.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

CARBONDALE, July 30, 1863.

This has been a great day for Carbondale. Full 3,000 sturdy Egyptians, probably nine-tenths of them life-long, uncompromising Democrats, gathered here upon very brief notice, to hear the gallant Gen. John A. Logan give his views upon the present National "situation." His speech was full three hours in length, and was listened to with intense and unflagging interest to the close, interrupted frequently by vociferous applause. He stormed, with matchless eloquence and sarcasm, the strongholds and defences of the traitors and Copperheads of the North, with the same crushing effect as he did the entrenchments of a more honorable and magnanimous enemy inside the defenses of Vicksburg, by force of arms. The speech will have a wonderful effect among the people of this locality, who now, as in times past, are wont to listen, with undying faith, to the words of John A. Logan.

The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock and Gen. Haynie made the presiding officer He thanked the meeting for the honor, in eloquent terms. The remarks of Gen. Haynie were received with great enthusiasm. Major Ward and Major Fulton were chosen Vice Presidents; and William Standing and Cyrus Thomas, Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was also named.

Gen. Haynie then introduced Gen. Logan to the meeting, and he was received with a noble burst of gratification, in which the entire audience, ladies and children, heartily joined.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

[In this brief synopsis, we can expect to give but a faint impression of the character of this noble effort. As we have said, the General spoke full three hours, and a full report of his remarks would fill at least nine or ten columns of the TRIBUNE.]

Gen. Logan said he supposed that the people before him wanted to hear his views on the troubles which so now beset our beloved country, and what remedy, under the circumstances, he would apply to them. He did not propose to discuss political matters as such. He had got beyond and above that. He was not a politician to-day, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider and discuss the true interests of our country as seen from a patriotic stand point. He wanted to speak his true, heartfelt sentiments. It is hardly necessary at this late day for us to understand all the causes which have aided to produce this rebellion, but we must address ourselves to present facts. Our country is engaged in a war—that is a fact. Under this fact, what are our duties, and how shall we discharge them? how bring about desired results? When the house is in flames, we must go to work—aye, every man of us—and put the fire out. When we have done that thoroughly, then we can discuss the origin—who was the villain that set the house on fire. He had his ideas about the origin of these difficulties; but the question is now, what is the duty of Jno. A. Logan, and you too, my friends? Shall he be for his country or against it? It is easy for me to decide that question. He well knew who fired the first shot at one of the forts of his country. He well knew who insulted the old flag, and defied the Federal Government. It makes no difference why they did it. Who were these men, these traitors, that did it? Men resting by oath under every obligation to support and protect this Government,—the Government that had fostered and protected them.

What was the duty of the President, of Congress, and of the people, under these circumstances? It was the duty of the President to reach out his strong arm, put down the rebellion, and re establish the power of the Government over every foot of our soil. South Carolina was the first to secede and establish a new Government, or more truly, a new kingdom; and for what? Because her people had been taught by her aristocrats, by her Calhouns, her McDuffies, her Butlers, that the people of the North were crazy fanatics, mudsills, unworthy associates of Southern gentlemen; in fact, that they were entirely unlike ordinary beings. Now these were the men, and thus the way, in which they started this rebellion. Now it was the duty of the President to put down these rebels, to put down this rebellion, and the duty of the people to unitedly help him. To do this, he must call out troops. And for this he was condemned, abused, and called a tyrant, a violator of the Constitution. Why, my God, let me ask you, what did Gen. Jackson do in 1833, and who denounced him; who would have dared to do it? The very men that now denounce President Lincoln, called Gen. Jackson a hero—the country's Saviour.

Gen. Logan spoke of our non-success at the commencement of the war—of the disaster at Bull Run, and the necessity which our reverses created for more troops. These troops were raised, not as politicians, but as soldiers, and defenders of our common country from an unnatural and God defying rebellion. They were called out by the President according to the Constitution. They went forth, with the flag of Washington in one hand, and a musket in the other, to the inspiring notes of "Yankee Doodle," and thus equipped they made war on the black flag of secession. Yet some say that this was all unconstitutional. Was it unconstitutional to follow the flag of Washington and see it carried victorious over the ramparts of almost every Mexican fortress? Did we fight Mexicans because they were Mexicans? No. We fought them because they were our enemies, enemies of our flag, and were against our Government. The rebels carry an enemy's flag, they have robbed our forts and arsenals, and made a murderous war on our Government. We applauded Polk for making war upon the Mexican enemies of our Government, why not applaud and sustain Lincoln as we did Polk?

Again, some say it is unconstitutional to kill our brethren—our "misguided Southern brethren"—who are in arms against us, while these same men *never say* that it is unconstitutional for Jeff. Davis to make war upon the best Government on the face of the earth. No, they have no words of condemnation for men who are trying to break down our Government—*that is all constitutional with them*—but they denounce in unmeasured terms, at all times and in all places, as unconstitutional, the efforts of the President to put down this rebellion. I am no apologist for the President, but I will stand by him in his efforts to crush this rebellion until the last day.

The General ridiculed, with scorching effect, the various objections urged against the war on account of its unconstitutionality. The war was not unconstitutional because every measure necessary to carry it on was not written down in the Constitution. All of the exigencies of the war could not be provided for in the Constitution. The thing was impossible, and consequently, power was given the President to raise and put armies in the field for certain exigencies, and he *must do it*. He was in favor of the Constitution; and if men make war upon it, the good old flag, they must be put down. The Constitution is the great bulwark of our liberties, and it must be protected against traitors, or it can give us no protection.

Gen. Logan then argued the relation of the several States to the General Government.

But how had the rebels violated the Constitution? By seceding, by raising an army and resisting the laws, by electing a President when we already had one; by seizing upon Florida, which cost us a seven years' war and millions of money; by taking violent possession of Louisiana, which the Federal Government bought from France; by detaching Texas, for which we, the people, paid ten millions of dollars, and ten thousand lives. Thus these rebels seize on all this plunder, say "good morning," and are off before breakfast. But if you resist them while they are doing this, it is unconstitutional. I don't know what the people up here think, but down in the army they had a vivid impression that all Jeff. Davis' acts were unconstitutional; and as we are acting in opposition to him, we think we are acting according to the Constitution. True some of their men had deserted from them, and he didn't know exactly why. He thought they were poor devils, and little effort would be made to get them back. They were generally cowards, or traitors who didn't want the Union restored.

There were objectors to the conscription on account of its being unconstitutional; but he did not believe one in ten of the objectors had ever read the Constitution. If they had, they would not take such a position. Did they not know that every government in the world had a conscription law? But, then, they did not like the idea of compelling men to fight when they didn't want to. He then spoke of the New York rioters, and the fruits of that effort of the rebels and rebel sympathizers. Do you hear these men who object to our mild conscription law, utter one word against Jeff. Davis' conscription, which is without and above all law—simply the *dictum* of one man, and every man must come forth and carol himself, or be hung to the first tree. Down there all the men are conscripted and carried away, while the women and children are left to starve; and our own Government is compelled, for humanity's sake, to deal out rations to them, to save them from perishing by hunger, while their fathers, sons, and brothers are trying to break down our Government. Do you hear the objectors to our mild conscription denounce this?

But I have been denounced as an Abolitionist and a traitor. Men will not come to hear me speak because I am an Abolitionist. Why? Because they knew they would hear some sober truth, and that is what they can't bear to hear. My fellow citizens, I speak for fifty thousand men with muskets in their hands. If these men are denounced, they will not act like fools, by threatening to whip somebody, because others have—but they will sing Yankee Doodle and thank God that they can fight—under the old flag. I have seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like an angry cloud when we were victorious; but I exhort all, if they intend to do their *families* justice, not to die traitors, on account of the infamy it would bring upon their *families*. I tell you men, we must be for our country, right or wrong. A man that is not for his country, would hate Heaven, if he lived there.

I have feared dissensions in the North—that some would cry for peace, even a dishonorable peace. I want peace, but I want an honorable peace. Some were for peace without being able to say how they expect to get it; and I am sorry to say that some Union men are fooled by this cry. I am for peace by bringing each and every State back into the Union, by force of arms, and until this is done never can we have peace. If we are against an offensive prosecution of the war, we must withdraw our troops, let the rebels have it all their own way, and call us cowards. Such a peace would open up a new war in ninety days. We should have no boundaries, and raids would be inevitable We would have a new fight about the Mississippi river, for the rebels would blockade it and levy excise and tonnage duties.

The rebels used to think that one of them could whip five Yankees, but that conceit has been taken out of them, and I tell you now that the only way to get peace, is to give the rebels a "demoralizing" flogging. Then they will come back with tears in their eyes, the humblest people in the world; and flogging they will get, as sure as there is a God in Heaven, if the people at home will only let us.

If you let these people gain their designs for a Southern Confederacy, we shall have a Northwestern Confederacy. There was a plan for this before the breaking out of the rebellion. It was talked over by men who are steeped to the lips in treason, and if we fail to put down the rebellion, our beautiful prairies of the Northwest will be drenched in blood.

I have many tears for the widow that has given her husband, the orphan that has given its father, and the father that has given his son; but the sacrifice was a glorious one—to save our country—and a grateful country would remember them, while the miserable traitors were rotting with scorn and contempt. I am ready and willing to give my life, and all that would follow, to have this rebellion crushed.

Gen. Logan then gave a withering rebuke to the miserable traitors and cowards at home, who took advantage of every reverse to our arms to discourage the further prosecution of the war. He also spoke of the disadvantages under which the war was commenced. Floyd had shipped all our arms and ammunition South. We had not enough to arm one hundred thousand men, while the rebels had enough for four hundred thousand men. These men were also better trained—they had been preparing for this thing, and were successful for a time. But what have we gained? The General detailed the various operations and victories of our armies, and called upon the people to come forward and help gain new successes, by every means in their power.

The people, many of them, of New York and Pennsylvania, had opposed the war, and had not supplied men. Lee went into Pennsylvania and waked them up, and he was glad of it. They rallied and Lee was defeated, and he was glad of that. It showed what could be done when the people were united and in earnest. If you want the rebellion put down, encourage the soldiers—encourage the Government in its measures.

If I was President I would have no mobs. The first man that raised his hand to resist the law, I would hang to the first tree or lamp-post. I don't blame the President for being more lenient; I only say what *I* would do.

When the rebel prisoners started out of Vicksburg, after being paroled, they had one-and-a-half days' rations. Next day 7,000 of them came back, and said they were tired of pea bread, and wanted to look to the Lord, and be dismissed.

The creoles were great men in Vicksburg. We used to call them niggers, but the rebels employed them and called them creoles. For the life of me, I couldn't see the difference. Hair decidedly kinky, and so on.

I don't care what the President does, if he will only put down the rebellion. If he could send elephants to trample down the rebels, I would say, amen! And all of you, my friends, would feel as I do, if you had been down there. Here men will hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and revile our Government if they are arrested. What do you think would be done with them if they went down South and hurrahed for Lincoln or the Union? Let me tell you. Sixty men were in jail in Vicksburg for hurrahing for the Union, one man, sixty years old, an Irishman, simply because he said he thought Grant would take Vicksburg. Some men had been confined in Jackson jail more than a year, nearly rotten with filth and disease, because they had voted for the Union.

I want to say something about the Proclamation. How will it effect the people in the South? By the laws of war, all property of the enemy is confiscated. Down there they call horses and niggers property—all the same—and of course they both must be confiscated. Suppose it is unconstitutional to take their property, how can it be remedied? Let the rebels lay down their arms, and try the question in the courts, and all will abide by their decision. It is a question easy to try, and by the courts—is the only way in which it can be tried. If gentlemen are so fearful for the rights of the rebels, and won't go to the courts, why let them go to the—devil.

The rebels have been looking after their rights for two years, and they seem to be getting them, just now, and he hoped they would continue to get them in the *same way*.

But many call this an Abolition war, because the niggers are all running away from their masters, and come and stop with us. But there they are wrong. If the enemy's horse comes over to our side, we keep him, as contraband of war—same of negroes. If the rebels really want to save their negroes, let them stop fighting. This old cry about stealing negroes is played out, and the men in the North who talk about it are unmitigated demagogues and Copperheads—no mistake about it. The negroes come to us of their own free will, but the rebels steal and carry them off, and sell them in Georgia and Texas, and pocket the money. I tell you that the rebel army can steal twenty negroes where the Federal army would steal one—and more too. That army goes ahead and steals all that do not escape, and when our army comes along, a few poor refugees will come and pray us to take them from being sold by the rebel thieves down in Georgia or Texas, which States all negroes fear. We thus act according to law; the rebels do not. There are not fifteen negroes in Mississippi, outside of the Federal lines, who can eat hard bread. This is a positive fact; and if you were to take a vote to day of the women and children in Mississippi and Louisiana, they would declare emphatically that they want no more negro property. They were sadly demoralized by the rebel army, and our army has made them—no better. The institution of slavery is utterly worthless, whether the rebels gain their independence or not.

There is a great change taking place in the issues presented to you. The test will hereafter be, were you loyal? And men will be found who will be compelled to defend their loyalty. It was so after the Revolutionary War, and it always will be so; for only men who are true in war can be depended on. Some ask: Why should we prosecute this war unless we can restore the Government as it was? They say: If we believed we could get the Government back we would be in favor of prosecuting the war. Well, who proposes to change the Constitution? Is the army? Are the people? Is anybody fighting for the Constitution as it is not? Well, but we want it just as it was. Well, how was that? South Carolina belonged to us—was part of our country. Laws were made for all, and all were under the laws. When she is whipped and comes back, won't we have the Constitution as it is, and the Government as it was, except that somebody will be badly licked? May be you want something else. May be you want the people as they were. If you want Davis, and Toombs, and old Slidell, and all those hell-hounds and traitors back in the Government, I am opposed to it.

'There is where I propose to switch off. So help me God I am for hanging them as soon as caught.

It is a deception. We can't make things just as they were. We can't get the country as it was. Will the lives of our boys be restored; and the traitors too; houses and railroads rebuilt? We cannot have everything just as it was, but we can have every essential feature. We can have things just as they ought to be. If this won't satisfy you, I can't help you.

But the seceded States must come back somehow. Half Governments are little better than none.

How are the armies of the South made up? The officers are all rich and slaveholders, while the privates are all poor men, who never owned a slave in their lives. They have been forced into this rebellion. Any man in the South owning 21 niggers is exempt from the draft; for the poor man there was no exemption. And these are the men that fight the battles. When you go to a plantation in Mississippi and ask an old negro where Major, Colonel or Squire is—all have some title—is he in the army? No, massa, he gwine off to Georgia cause he heered the Yankees was comin. Where is the overseer? He is in the army.

Nine out of ten of the people would vote to-day to come back to the Union if the iron heel was removed from their necks. But now they can't vote; bayonets will not let them. Wealthy men are away in Georgia, Cuba and France, to luxuriate, while the poor devils must stay at home and fight their battles, and have matters all fixed up when they come back.

The rebel privates are hardly allowed to speak to their officers. Hundreds have come to me to ask questions about the North—about labor, food, etc., and hundreds had begged me for passes to enable them to escape to the North. They will come, depend upon it. Hardly any of these poor men have been paid, and their families are suffering from want. And now, my friends, let me say to you that I think the rebellion is on its last legs.

In regard to paroling the rebels at Vicksburg, let me say to you that I think it was the best policy. By this policy most of the troops had scattered, never to be collected again. Had we held them, nearly all would have been restored to the Confederacy by exchange. Many of them wanted to join our army, but it could not be permitted. After they had left, they came back to us in such numbers that we were obliged to arrest them and send them out of our lines. When they came to speak to me, they would beg me for God's sake not to tell their officers about it.

The General then paid a glowing tribute to the fallen heroes from that part of the State, and gave them patriotic utterances as they fell into the cold embrace of death. It is impossible to do justice to this part of his speech. None but those who listened with streaming eyes and throbbing brows, can appreciate the thrilling power and majesty of his words. I never saw an audience so completely under the influence of eloquent words.

When he closed there was a sharp, long and deafening cheer, such as only could spring from men in earnest.

The spirit of the audience was in entire unison with the utterances of the speaker throughout, as could be seen by the apt interjections which continually sprung from their lips, and from the close attention and gratified expression on every face.

An accident occurred here in the morning, which, although unattended with any serious consequences, caused much excitement for a time. While firing a salute, with a twelve-pounder iron gun, in honor of Gen. Logan's arrival, the piece burst, throwing heavy pieces of iron in many directions, but although many persons stood near, no one was injured to any extent worthy of note.

GEN. LOGAN AT DU QUOIN, PERRY CO.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

DU QUOIN, July 31, 1863.

Gen. Logan arrived here this morning at about seven o'clock, and was enthusiastically received at the Depot by a large assemblage of the people. A few words of welcome were addressed to him by Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois Volunteers, on his landing from the cars, and he was from thence escorted to the residence of Capt. S. R. Wetmore, where during the forenoon immense numbers called to pay their respects to the noble patriot and gallant soldier. In his intercourse thus with the people there was no reserve or stiffness. He talked to the people as an old friend and neighbor, and after seeing and observing him for a while, it was easy to understand the immense influence he exercises among the people, and the causes which make him the idol of his soldiers in the field. When with the people he is one of them, when with the soldiers, he is one of them, and there lies the secret of his power. As a soldier, he never shirks danger, but is plucky to rashness. There is probably not a man in his army but that would willingly die for him, so great is their affection for their leader. At twelve o'clock he was entertained by the citizens at a sumptuous dinner at the Union House.

The announcement that Gen. Logan was to speak here to-day, although but partially spread outside of the town, drew together an immense number of people from Perry and the surrounding counties. They commenced arriving at an early hour, and the stream from every direction came pouring in until the hour of meeting—fixed at 1 o'clock p. m. At that hour there were not less than 6,000 people present—more than one-half of whom were ladies, plainly showing that Perry county is well represented in front of the enemy. The meeting was held in a pleasant grove about half a mile North of the village.

At 1 o'clock promptly the meeting was called to order by Captain Wetmore, who acted as Marshal, and Chaplain W. S. Post, of the 31st Illinois volunteers, (Gen. Logan's old regiment) was appointed President, with a long list of vice presidents and secretaries. The Divine Blessing was invoked on the assemblage by Rev. Mr. Wood, and the President then introduced Gen. Logan to the people in some felicitous remarks.

GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

[As many of the topics introduced in this speech were the same that he discussed the previous day at Carbondale, our synopsis of his speech on this occasion must be brief. He spoke for nearly three hours, and very rapidly.] He said:

With pleasure, my fellow-citizens, I greet you to-day, to give you my views in reference to the condition of our country. I don't propose to make a political speech. I am not canvassing to promote the interest of party politics. Since I have been in the army I have eschewed politics, and intend to do so as long as there is an enemy in the field. And permit me here to say that I suppose we soldiers feel as much interest in the welfare of our country as you at home do. This war is one of great magnitude, and while it is going on it is the duty of every man, whether soldier or civilian, to act in such a manner as will best promote the interests of our beloved country. If he fails to do that he is no patriot, but a traitor. It is proper then to know what our interests demand. We have a Government which I consider entirely calculated to promote our interests in every respect; a Constitution that gives the utmost rights to all. This being so, what duty do we owe to that Government which extends its care over all, protects our rights, and gives us every guarantee of personal safety and happiness? We owe it our allegiance, our love, our faith, our life. We owe it all this, above all State, county or town lines. These lines are nothing—should be swept away like chaff. Every man owes it to his Government to see that the laws are faithfully executed, that its flag is defended, that its authority is not invaded or insulted.

When a country like ours is engaged in war, what is the duty of all its citizens? It is their duty to sustain that Government with all the power they possess. But our Peace men say that this is an unconstitutional, an unnecessary, and an unholy war, and that all engaged in it are murderers, thieves, robbers, and other like beautiful characters; yet they agree that it is the duty of the citizens to stand by the Government, but how, and in exactly what way, they do not make very clear. I would like to ask these men some questions. The first proposition is that is it an unconstitutional war? We have now thirty-five States. Each came in under the Constitution with the same rights and privileges. What then? Instead of acting in good faith, and standing by the Government of the whole, what did some of them do? Why they organized against this beneficent Government, the most damning conspiracy ever conceived, and inaugurated outside of the internal kingdom. What reason had they for this? Had the Government ever wronged them? Had it taken away their liberty, their rights? Not at all. It had treated them precisely as it did all of the other members of the Government. No right had ever been interfered with; no wrong had ever been inflicted. Then why was this conspiracy organized? Did they expect to get a better Government? Ask any man, the most damnable conspirator of the lot, and he will tell you no; no better Government was ever the work of mortal man. But they repudiated this Government, and organized another. Who was the father of this new Government? Why, Jeff. Davis, one of the most damnable and hideous traitors that the sun ever shone upon. Now, what was their reason for doing this? The fact is, they had got too big for their boots. Jeff. Davis and his pirate crew, had been repudiated by the people—been turned out of office, neck and heels, and they had made up their minds long ago to rule or ruin the country. They pretend that they did this dark work of the devil because Abraham Lincoln was elected President. My friends, was not Abraham Lincoln fairly elected? Will any one of them say he was not? I did not vote for him—he was not my choice—but he was fairly elected, and I determined to stand by him to the last. Why did not these Southern traitors, and Northern peace men with them, rebel against Jackson, when he told them in 1833, that if they did not keep quiet and behave themselves he would hang them as high as Hamen? Why, the fact is, they were not so well prepared to resist them—(Buchanan had not then allowed them to steal all the arms and ammunition of the Government and they found it a very difficult thing to get it started.

Now they charge Abraham Lincoln with violating the constitution. They would not have dared to charge old Hickory with violating the constitution, when he proposed to deal in a more summary manner with the traitors of that day. They knew the man too well. They would see stars if they encountered him.

They say that Abraham Lincoln had no right to call out an army to put down this rebellion—that we, the army, have no right to put it down, that it is unconstitutional to do so. That these rebels are our own people, our misguided Southern brethren, and that they must not be restrained in their mad course by any coercive means. What right had these rebels to set up a new government when one already existed, to elect a new President, seize on our forts, cities, munitions, Government property, &c. Was it constitutional for these men to do this? In a word, was it constitutional to establish a Southern Confederacy? Was it constitutional to fortify the Mississippi river, to prevent your sending your grain down to a Southern market? Was it constitutional to seize on Florida, Louisiana and Texas, which had cost this government so much money and blood. Was all this constitutional? Of course your traitors and peace men will say so. Now what has Abraham Lincoln done? what have we done? We have raised an army—we have made a conscription law; many have, it is true, been compelled to fight when they didn't want to—to put down this rebellion, and thus we have been violating the constitution. What should Abraham Lincoln have done? Should he have set quietly down, and said, we can't do anything with these curses; they will go any way; we had better let them go; there is no power in the constitution to stop them? Should he have done this? No. Did old Jackson say so in 1833? No. He told them if they did not desist from their damnable treason he wo'd hang every man of them higher than Hayman. Nobody found fault with him; everybody applauded him. Now I say that if Jeff. Davis was acting in violation of the Constitution; Abraham Lincoln in opposing and defeating his measures was obeying the Constitution as a converse proposition. There is no instance named in history where a government of human power has not had the right to put down a rebellion against its authority and for its destruction. This rebellion was organized to break down this Government, and it is the right and duty of the Government, aided by the people, to put it down. And as a consequence all true patriots have come forward to put this rebellion down.

Jeff. Davis says that the Federal Government is guilty of usurpation—that it exercises powers that are not delegated to it. My God! Jefferson Davis talk about usurpation, when every act of his life, since the war commenced has been an usurpation. But then, we Northerners are an unholy, God-forsaken people, and Jeff. belongs to the church, has many prayers and fastings, and is altogether a lovely creature.

Then our conscription law don't suit many. What is a conscription law? Simply to raise troops to defend our Government. Jeff. Davis' conscription law, I suppose, suits them better. The way he puts it in practice, is simply to order all males between the ages of 18 and 50 to report themselves at certain points on certain days, and if they don't come, they are arrested as deserters and shot. Now let me say that if I were President, I would have soldiers to defend my country, and if I found men trying to defeat my measures to get soldiers, by the Eternal I would hang them on the first tree. I would rather see graves mountain high; I would rather see rivers run with blood than yield to traitors. This is a country worth fighting for, and I want to see it stand forever, like the eternal hills.

General Logan then discussed at considerable length the various measures urged for peace. I am for peace, but not for a *piece* of the Government. When this war broke out we had peace. We had but one army. The same martial strains were heard in every part of our country; the same good old flag floated over our heads, the same constitution protected us all. And I tell them how they can get peace at any moment—let them lay down their arms—come and beg pardon of the Government, and beg like a whipped child, and they can have peace. Until then I am for an *offensive* warfare. When we fought the battle of Fort Donelson it was *offensive* warfare; when we fought the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Big Black, and Vicksburg it was offensive warfare, and that is the warfare I am for, until the terms I have named are acceded to.

Gen. Logan then discussed with great sarcasm the charges against our army for stealing chickens, hogs, etc., when they were hungry, and showed that the rebels could beat us at that game, five to one.

They say that John Logan and all his chaps down there are Abolitionists—straight out. How do they know that? I have made no speeches. I tell you why we are Abolitionists. It is because we are in the army, and Abe Lincoln is President. All I have to say is, if they call me an Abolitionist I can't help it. If fighting rebels and traitors be an Abolitionist, I suppose I must be counted in; and if that makes the soldiers Abolitionists there are a good many of us. We don't care. God knows we are true to our country, and that is what is wanted. We are in for the fight, and when we have licked out the rebels we will come home and live peaceably, treat one another kindly, and if they call us names, why, we'll settle the matter right there. Now I say to the gentlemen, let us alone. We love our country, and don't feel bad if the niggers run away.

I believe if the people of the North stood on the army platform, the rebellion would end in ninety days. Let us be for our country, our country right or wrong, for the Union always. If we do thus, there will be no difficulty in getting soldiers.

Gen. Logan then discussed with much point and effect, the operations of Louis Napoleon in Mexico, and the encouragement he receives from Jeff. Davis in doing so, but our limits will not permit us to follow him.

He also discussed the conspiracy to form the Northwestern Confederacy, to which reference is made in his Carbondale speech.

They complain of having been incarcerated in Lincoln's Bastile, as they call it. I have only to say this: If they were wrongfully incarcerated, I am sorry for them. If they deserved it, I am sorry they were not kept there longer. No true man need be in fear; if he is a loyal man, he needn't fear. Every man must be for his Government or against it. He can't be for Jeff. Davis and for the Union.

Why need a man be afraid to make a speech. I suppose Jeff. Davis, Toombs or Beauregard would be afraid to make a speech in the North—they would be afraid of getting into Lincoln's Bastile, but no honest man, who is for his government would.

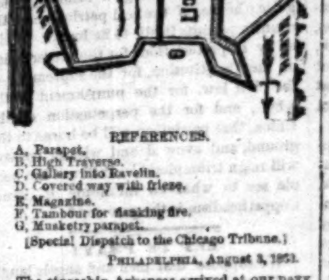
Gen. Logan discussed other topics with powerful effect, but we have not the room to go further, and must stop. At the close of his masterly effort, three cheers were given for Gen. Logan's speech, three for the General, three for his army, and three more for the army of the Nation.

Gen. Logan was followed by Col. John Dougherty, who as all know is one of the old Democratic war-horses, who endorsed every thing that Gen. Logan had said. Gen. Haynie also spoke briefly and with effect, and the meeting adjourned.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Friday.

SKETCH OF FORT WAGNER.



REFERENCES.
A. Parapet.
B. High Traverse.
C. Gallery into Ravelin.
D. Covered way with frieze.
E. Magazine.
F. Tambour for flanking fire.
G. Musketry parapet.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1863.

The storeship Arkansas arrived at our navy yard to-day. She passed Morris Island on the afternoon of the 31st ult. The siege and bombardment of Fort Wagner was still progressing favorably. There is a report that seems to be creditable, that if Fort Wagner falls the rebels intend to blow up Fort Sumter, rather than the Yankees shall capture it. This is the statement of two men who, in a favorable moment, escaped from Sumter and got within our lines.

The New Ironsides, Capt. Rowan, engaged Fort Wagner, on the 30th, and speedily silenced its guns; Fort Sumter fired a Brooks gun at the New Ironsides, but the latter did not even reply to it, treating it with contempt.

Our sharpshooters are so near Wagner that any rebel head appearing in view instantly disappears, with the addition of one or more Minie balls.

Gen. Rosecrans is again ubiquitous. A special dispatch now places him within thirty miles of Savannah, Ga. Not long since he was in Rome, Ga. Equally authentic reports locate him at Nashville and Chattanooga.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 3.—The Richmond *Whig* of August 1 has been received here, and contains the following:

CHARLESTON, July 31.—Cummings Point was severely bombarded yesterday morning, commencing about 10 o'clock. The Ironsides and two Monitors were engaged. The bombardment lasted till about 3 p. m., when the vessels withdrew. The batteries Gregg, Wagner and Sumter responded to the enemy's fire. Two men were killed and one wounded at battery Gregg. The batteries were not materially injured. There was no firing to-day.

NEW YORK, August 3.—A private letter received in this city, dated July 23th, says: I went yesterday to Block Island, and made a reconnoissance from the tallest tree. I saw from my elevated position that the rebels were erecting their line of batteries and building rifle pits almost the entire distance from Fort Johnson to Secessionville, along the river. Block Island is between James and Gervis Island, distant from the former a thousand yards.

FORT WAGNER.

Fort Wagner, of which the above is a diagram, is an irregular work, situated on the northern end of Morris Island, two thousand five hundred yards from Fort Sumter. It is composed entirely of sand, which, beyond doubt, is the best material to withstand the effect of shell. The armament, as shown in the diagram, is six guns; but three guns have recently been mounted on the sea face to annoy the Monitors. On the southern face of the work, all the obstructions that engineering skill can devise have been placed, so as to annoy our troops in case of an assault. On the northern side of the work has been erected a musketry parapet, which commands the approach from the northward, but enables its garrison to be sheltered in event of our troops gaining an admittance into the interior. It has its ravelins, galleries and covered ways, and upon the whole is a very formidable work. The magazine is situated on the southern centre of the seaward portion of the work, and although exposed to the fire of our iron clads, it is so well built is to defy the projectiles which have already struck it.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

Since the assault of the 18th, but little has been done of any special interest to a public craving battles and bloody encounters, the demolition of the most formidable fortress on the Atlantic coast, and the capture of the most accursed of all the cities in the rebel Confederacy.

But although no battles have been fought, and no assaults made, with long and harrowing lists of killed and wounded to scan and scrutinize, the 10th and 18th army corps have not been idle, but by day and night, through the hot hours of mid-day and the still watches of night, have been working with unabated energy and determination, and have flagged and faltered only when utter physical exhaustion and disability compelled them to leave the field.

Results within a few weeks will show for themselves, and then we may enter upon details without the least fear of jeopardising the success of the campaign. For public encouragement it will not be improper to say that the position we now hold upon this island has been made so strong by skillful engineering, that no force the rebels can possibly bring against it can weaken, impair, or by prolonged and obstinate fighting, drive us. Fifty thousand men might possibly overwhelm us, if they could find room to stand upon; but the strip of territory now held by the rebels on the island is so contracted that not one-tenth of that number could be concentrated upon it, and not one-twentieth could be massed for an assault upon the only natural line of approach still left to them.

While standing upon the defensive, therefore, our position may be considered impregnable. When ready again to assume the offensive, nothing will be able to resist us, and the fall of Wagner, Sumter, and Charleston, in turn, may be, as I have in another letter remarked, considered simply questions of time.

In addition to soldiers and negroes at work in the trenches, we have to-day been reinforced by a small army of sutlers, whom our watchful Provost Marshal General Lieutenant Colonel Hall, discovered could be more profitably employed under fire, with spade and pickax in hand, than in dispensing poisonous liquors to the troops, in defiance of very rigid general orders to the contrary. Several of these enterprising gentlemen are working sixteen hours a day, and alternately relieving white and negro soldiers in the most fatiguing labors of the campaign.

Col. Hall deserves the thanks of all lovers
of good order and
manly punishing the
lers in this department,
the average of those in t
and generally honest men, a
to the army; but a few scoundrels
in, and the trenches, with shot and s
Sumter and Wagner bursting around
is the best place to teach them to refo
their evil deeds.

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

MORRIS ISLAND, Aug.

As many false reports with regard
conduct of the 54th Massachusetts,
Col. Shaw, are being made by the
head officers, who, to serve the rebel
obtained commissions in our own
which will appear, if they have not
in the Copperhead journals of the N
trust a further allusion to the action
regiment in the assault of the 18th w
be out of place or inopportune.

It will be remembered the 54th
right of the storming column, led b
Strong, commanding the first brigade
regiment went into action 650 stro
came out with a loss of 280 privates a
cers, being over one third of the whole
ber. Among the officers the proport
much larger. Of twenty-three who
action, but eight came out uninjured
regiment marched up in column by
the first was under command of Col.
person, the second under Major Ha
When about 1,000 yards from the f
enemy opened upon them with shot
and cannister, which kept flying th
their ranks incessantly, and wounding
of their best officers. But still they
on through this storm of shot and she
faltered not, but cheered and shouted a
advanced.

When about one hundred yards fro
fort the rebel musketry opened with su
rible effect that for an instant the first
ion hesitated—but only for an insta
Col. Shaw, springing to the front and w
his sword shouted, "Forward, my
boys!" and with another cheer and s
they rushed through the ditch, gain
parapet on the right, and were soon en
in a hand to hand conflict with the e
Col. Shaw was one of the first to scal
walls. He stood erect to urge forwa
men, and while shouting for them to p
was shot dead and fell into the fort. Hi
was found with twenty of his men lying
around him, two lying on his own bod
the morning they were all buried toge
the same pit. The first battalion, after
nearly all their officers, were compel
fall back, and the second came forwa
took its place, and held the position u
too lost all its officers, Major Halliwell
severely wounded.

Capt. Appleton then attempted to ra
that was left of both battalions, but wa
pelled to give way.

Sergeant-Major Lewis H. Douglas, s
Fred. Douglas, by both white and
troops is said to have displayed great co
and calmness, was one of the first to
the parapet, and with his powerful
shouted: "Come on, boys, and fight fo
and Gov. Andrew," and with this ba
led them into the fort.

But above all, the color-bearer de
more than a passing notice. Sergt.
Wall of company G, carried the flag
first battalion, and when near the fort
into a deep ditch, and called upon his
to help him out. They could not st
that, but Sergt. William H. Carney of
pany C, caught the colors, carried them
ward, and was the first man to plant the
and Stripes upon Fort Wagner. As h
the men falling back, himself severely w
ed in the breast, he brought the colo
creeping on his knees, pressing his w
with one hand and with the other hold
the emblem of freedom. The moment h
seen crawling into the hospital, the fl
his possession, his wounded compa
both black and white, rose from the str
which they were lying, and cheered hi
exhausted they could shout no longer.
sponse to this reception the brave and w
ed standard-bearer said: "Boys, I but d
duty; the dear old flag never touched
ground."

After the main body of the regiment
been killed, wounded, or driven back,
Amelio, together with Lieuts. Green, B
and Tucker, rallied one hundred men and
a position near the fort until 1 o'clock
morning, when they were relieved by the
Connecticut, by order of Gen. Stevenson.
even then they did not retire to the rear
remained in the front and brought off a
number of wounded, who would othe
have fallen into the hands of the enemy

NEW YORK, Aug

The *Free South* publishes the following

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 27,

To the Colored Soldiers and Freedmen o
Department: It is fitting that you should
the last tribute of respect to the memo
the late Col. Robert Gould Shaw, Colo
the 54th regiment of Massachusetts V
teers. He commanded the first regime
colored soldiers from a free State ever m
ed into the United States service. He
the head of his regiment while leading a
ing party against the rebel stronghold.
should cherish in your inmost hearts the
ory of one who did not hesitate to sacri
the attractions of high social position, w
and home and his own noble life for th
of humanity—another martyr to our c
that death has added, still another hop
your race. The truths and principl
which he fought and died still live, an
be vindicated on the spot where he fell,
ditch into which his mangled and ble
body was thrown on the soil of South
lina. I trust that you will honor yours
and his glorious memory by appropriating
first proceeds of your labors as freemen to
erecting a monument to the hero soldier
tyr—Robert Gould Shaw.

(Signed.) R. SAXTON,
Brig. Gen. and Military Governo

Fruits of Copperhead Teachin

MUSCATINE IOWA, Aug. 4.—The Journal
this city, this morning has the following:

A collision occurred between the Co
heads and Union men at South English, K
kuk, Iowa, last Saturday. About fifty
were fired. A man named Talley, a lead
the Copperheads, who commenced the fi
was killed instantly, and two others
their wounds shortly after. The Copper
were driven out of the place.

LATER.—The Sheriff of Keokuk co
reached this place this morning at daybr
on a hand-car, en route to the military h
quarters of the State, at Davenport, for m
tary assistance. He reports that the in
gents have gathered to the number of 1,
and were hourly increasing in number. T
claim to be 4,000 strong in the county,
armed and full of fight.

The citizens of Washington, about 1
miles from the scene of the difficulties,
much alarmed for the safety of their tow

KENTUCKY STATE ELECTI

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—The election for S
officers passed off quietly to-day. Bramlette
majority over Wickliffe for Governor is 2
Union majority for Congress over Wolfe
Neighboring districts, as far as heard fr
give large Union majorities.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—The election in K
tucky, as far as known, passed off quietly
The Union majority in the State wi
about 20,000. Brutus Clay is certainly e
in the Ashland district

The following returns have been rece
PARIS.—For Governor—Bramlette (Un
296; Wickliffe (Dem.), 21. For Congre
Clay (Union) 306; Buckner (Dem.)
Boyle (Union), 1.
MAYSVILLE.—Bramlette, 353; Wickl
For Congress—Wadsworth (Union), 3
Brown, 21.
LEXINGTON.—Bramlette, 618; Wickl
107. Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 1
GEORGETOWN.—Bramlette, 349; Wickl
355. Clay, 305; Buckner, 299; Boyle, 1
NICHOLASVILLE.—Bramlette, 152; W
liffe, 2. Clay, 127; Buckner 19; Boyle, 1
CYNTHIANA.—Bramlette, 135; Wickliffe
For Congress—Menzes (Dem.), 154; S
(Union), 100.
COVINGTON.—Bramlette, 1,358; Wickl
59. For Congress—Smith, 1,331; Menzes
Leathe, 29.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 4.—The Kentucky el
tions are largely Union, so far as heard fr
Clay and Smith are elected to Congress
tairly.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 4.—Election returns fr
all parts indicate a decided Union victo
Portions of the State considered doubtful
give large majorities for the Union can
dates.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Indian Depredations—A Gall Woman puts Five of the Savages to Flight.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1,

It appears that the reports of the exist
of a force of hostile Indians in Juneau co
is not without foundation. A dispatch f
New Lisbon this evening states that five
ans this afternoon attacked the house of
Austin, four miles out from the village.
Austin being absent at the time, there
nobody in the house except Mrs. Austin
two small children. She, however, with
good rifle and the assistance of a fa
watch dog, succeeded in killing one of
Indians and wounding another severely,
the rest of the party not liking the recep
took to flight. The report states that M
Austin was not injured. The greatest ex
ment exists, and threats are made of the
extermination of these scourges.

General Halbert E. Paine, the hero of
late desperate charge at Port Hudson,
which engagement he lost a leg, arrived
this city at noon to-day, in charge of his rel
atives. He is now at the Newhall House
and doing as well as could be expected, after
the fatigues of his long journey.

Gen. Paine was serenaded this evening. T
General being unable to appear, the asse
blage was addressed by Judge H. L. P
who spoke in behalf of his relative, the G
eral, thanking them for the honor, and all
ing briefly to the services of that gallant
ficer.

Important from the Post Of Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Post Mas
General does not feel himself exactly j
at present in ordering the sending of
to New Orleans via Cairo, but if corre
dents desire their letters to go to New
leans via Cairo, they can make arran
ments accordingly upon them, and they w
be sent at the risk of the writers.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

JOHN H. CLYBOURN, THE OLDEST INHABITANT.

His Fortieth Anniversary in Chicago.

On the 5th day of August, 1823, just forty years ago to-day, Archibald Clybourn, Esq., whom almost every person who has resided in Chicago for any length of time, knows and respects, reached the then military post of Chicago, but at that time better known as Fort Dearborn. He left his native town of Parisburg, Giles county, Virginia, (now West Virginia,) on horseback, on the 25th of May previous, and journeyed the whole distance as he started. On his way hither, he stopped several times at different points in Ohio, but the actual time consumed on the road was about twenty-seven days. At that time there was not a steamboat upon the Upper Ohio River, nor a stage line on a mile of the route he traversed; of course, railroads were unknown anywhere. It was an almost unbroken wilderness, and he was obliged, a large portion of the time, to camp out nights, very frequently with the Indians.

When Mr. Clybourn reached Chicago, there were about twenty white inhabitants and perhaps five thousand Indians on and around the present site of the city, and during his forty years' residence, he has seen every one of the latter recede before the onward march of civilization, and the population increased from that score of men, women, and children to *full one hundred and fifty thousand souls.* Of the twenty white people which Mr. Clybourn found here, only four are known to be living, and not one of that number is now a resident of this city. Those he found here were Gen. J. Baptiste Beaubien, now residing at Naperville; David McKee, who was at that time blacksmith to the Indian Agent; Dr. Wolcott, now resides on a farm, near Batavia, Kane county; John K. Clark, Indian trader, whose residence is at Deerfield, very near the boundary between Cook and Lake counties; and Alexander Robertson, interpreter to Dr. Wolcott, the Indian Agent, who lives on the Aux Plaines River, near where it is crossed by the Bloomingdale road. The Indians gave him a large tract of land at that point, which is now occupied by Robertson and his children. Robertson, as most of our old citizens know, was a character in his way. He was a "half-breed," that is, half Spanish and half Indian, and as we have said, was interpreter to Dr. Wolcott, the Indian Agent. During his residence here, in his official capacity, he indulged in the luxury of two wives, both squaws, and it is related of him and his wives, that they all, not only occupied the same cabin, but the same bed, in perfect harmony. Messrs. Clark and McKee, named above as survivors, had no families at that time. The late John Kinzie, father of Major John H. Kinzie, U. S. A., father-in-law of Major General Hunter, U. S. A., and Dr. Wolcott, Indian Agent, was also a resident of Chicago at that time.

During Mr. Clybourn's residence in Chicago, it has been the scene of two Indian wars—the Winnebagoes, in 1827, and the Sauk and Fox, or Black Hawk war, in 1832.

In 1827, Mr. Clybourn built a log house, on the North Branch, near the Rolling Mill, in fact, on the same lot of his present residence. He resided in his log house until 1836, when he abandoned it for the new and commodious one in which he now lives. Thus, thirty-six of his forty years in Chicago have been passed on the same spot of ground, and most of the time in the same house. The old log house stood for several years after, free to any one who felt disposed to occupy it, and it was never without a tenant on those terms, until it was finally torn down, and made into firewood.

During the first four years of Mr. Clybourn's residence here, he traded with the Indians. In 1828, he took a Government contract to supply the garrisons in the Northwest with beef. At that time few, if any cattle could be had short of extreme Southern Illinois. In fact, Vandalia, Fayette county, was his best market. There were, of course, no facilities then for carrying cattle, and the most of his beef had to be driven three or four hundred miles.

At the termination of his contract with the Government, Mr. Clybourn went into the butchering business, which he has continued to follow with honor and profit until this time.

During his forty years' residence here, he has had born to him ten children, all alive and well, and, with a single exception, now residents of this city. One son, John H. Clybourn, is a gallant Captain in the 12th Illinois cavalry, now in Gen. Pleasanton's army corps, on the Rappahannock.

Everybody knows that Mr. Clybourn is a good neighbor, a charitable citizen, a true patriot, and an honest man. Although now sixty-one years of age, he retains nearly the vigor of his early days; and he looks as if he might remain the "oldest inhabitant" for many years.

And now, this day, (August 5th,) being the fortieth anniversary of his first arrival in Chicago, and he being acknowledged the oldest citizen, wants to greet his friends, especially those of early days. He therefore cordially invites them, one and all, to call at his house, on Elston road, near Clybourn bridge and the Rolling Mill, this evening, at any hour after 7 o'clock, and we assure them they will receive a cordial welcome.

CHICAGO AS A HORSE MART.

The Government Corral and how it is Constructed.

Since the outbreak of the rebellion, an immense number of horses have been purchased in this city, from droves brought hither from all portions of the Northwest. Inasmuch as these horses have ranked fully twenty five per cent better than the general average, and have been purchased at prices considerably lower than those obtained farther south and east, the Government has decided to make this one of its principal supply points. Captain Joseph A. Potter, A. Q. M., has had the matter in charge, and of the many thousands shipped from this point, he has never lost a single one, either by sickness or transportation. Some time ago he suggested to the Department the propriety of making proper arrangements for keeping the horses, instead of paying high prices to outside parties for boarding them; but, until quite recently, the suggestion did not meet with the attention its importance deserved.

Captain Potter has had a Corral erected which will probably compare favorably with any in the United States, so far as completeness and convenience is concerned. This corral covers the entire block bounded by [illegible] and State, 22d and 23d streets, and will accommodate about 2,000 horses. Besides the well-arranged and airy sheds and stables, [illegible] supplied with water, there is a barn, hospital, office, trial yard, &c. As the railroad tracks and cattle yards are convenient to the eastern boundary of the Corral, the fitness of the location is apparent, and so perfect are the arrangements that three hundred head of horses can be placed on board the cars in twenty minutes. From a careful estimate, it is stated that by the arrangement just perfected by Captain Potter, the whole cost of this corral can be saved every month, to the Government.

The horses purchased here undergo a critical inspection, and after being thoroughly [illegible], if accepted, are branded, and held until a sufficient number are gathered for shipment. Captain Potter sent off five hundred [illegible] or three days since, and to-day ships another lot. Captain Potter is one of the few who have adopted as their motto that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," whether it be in building horse corrals, [illegible] the business of the Government [illegible] his office, all his work bears the [illegible] a thorough and competent officer.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN THE ARMY.—The following order has been issued by Brigadier General [illegible], District of Southeast Missouri, under his command. It is appended [illegible] the President's Proclamation, and shows [illegible] General can do, to strengthen the hands of the Government and encourage the hearts of the soldiers: [illegible]

General CLINTON B. FISK.
[illegible] Asst Adj't Gen'l.

[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1863.

Gen. Stoneman has been placed at the head of the cavalry bureau in the War Department, and Gen. Pleasanton succeeds him in command of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac. He has been for some time in active command, Gen. Stoneman having been absent on sick leave since some time before the Gettysburg fight. There is general rejoicing here over the glorious triumph of the Union party in Kentucky, a triumph fully justifying the prediction of the Kentucky loyalists made immediately after the Louisville Union Convention. Particular gratification is expressed at the choice of Cassius M. Clay's brother, Brutus J. Clay, as Crittenden's successor, and Gen. Green Clay Smith in Covington and Newport district over their late member Menzies.

The draft is progressing rapidly and with unusual good feeling here. A large crowd surrounds the drafting officers all the time, and the utmost jollity prevails.

Among those drafted are Deputy Commissioner McPherson, of Internal Revenue Bureau, John G. Nicolay, one of the Presidents' Private Secretaries, J. R. Hood, one of the *Chronicle* reporters, Return J. Meigs, Clerk of the District Supreme Court, and a large number of Department Clerks, members of City Council, &c. The draft is no more respector of principles than persons, and the number of rabid secessionists drawn elicits much amusing comment. None of them, however, have been heard to complain of the fact that negroes are honored by being admitted to share with them the perils by the draft. Among the drafted men yesterday, were five hundred and three negroes. One hundred and five more negroes have been drafted to-day, up to 2 o'clock.

The intense heat here is producing an unusual number of cases of sun stroke. There were seven deaths from it yesterday, and a considerable number this forenoon.

Captain F. M. Shumpf, of the 37th Ohio regiment, dismissed the service some months ago, for absence without leave, was to-day restored to his position through the exertions of State Agent Wetmore. It was proved that the charges against him were unfounded.

The number captured at Vicksburg experience some shrinking under official figures. The Commissary General of the prisoners gives the number turned over to him to be entered on the exchange books at only 28,000, of whom 2,000 are officers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1863.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

There is high authority for saying that as early as Wednesday last the bulk of Lee's army lay encamped on the South bank of the Rapidan, and extending as far north as Orange Court House. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps were at that time at Culpepper Court House, where there is said to be a rebel depot of supplies. The south side of the Rapidan is regarded as a better line of rebel defense than the Rappahannock, and from there it is easy to go to Richmond, and equally easy to Fredericksburg. No surprise is therefore expressed at Lee's last movement.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Surgeon J. H. Brown, 82d Illinois, is dismissed the service with the loss of pay and allowance for disloyalty, and using treasonable language.

THE CASUALTIES AT GETTYSBURG.

Figures at the Surgeon General's office show the total number of wounded at Gettysburg to have been about 14,000. About 2,000 wounded, including rebels, still remain at Gettysburg.

RECONNOISSANCE TOWARD CULPEPPER.

On Tuesday last Capt. Corrigan, of the 9th New York cavalry, with a single squadron, made a reconnoissance to within six miles of Culpepper, but was forced to retire. Gen. Buford attempted to Cross the Rappahannock at Beverly Ford, but the water was too deep. The next day they crossed on pontoons, a little below Rappahannock Station. An engagement ensued, of which a brief notice was sent last night.

RECEIPTS FROM INTERNAL REVENUE.

The total receipts from internal revenue for the month of July, amounts to five millions two hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars. This includes nothing from incomes, and is an increase over any previous monthly receipts. Commissioner Lewis is now in New York. Deputy Commissioner McPherson starts tomorrow for Pittsburg to attend the Pennsylvania State Convention.

THE FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

The draft for the 1st and 2d wards of this city passed off quiet to-day. Among the drafted are Uriah H. Painter, chief Washington correspondent of the *Inquirer*, and Ed. V. House, of the New York *Tribune's* staff of correspondents.

BATTLE FLAGS OF WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.

Gov. Salomon, of Wis., has sent to the Secretary of the Soldiers' Relief Society, six flags for each regiment from that State in the army of the Potomac. The flags have inserted upon them the names of the regiments for which they are intended, and the battles in which they have been engaged.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2, 1863.

It is supposed that Gen. Stoneman will be made Chief of the new Cavalry Bureau.

Adjutant General Thomas starts West in the morning to resume the organization of negro troops in lower Mississippi. J. A. Ware, late managing editor of the *Chronicle*, accompanies him as private secretary.

The President's retaliation proclamation excites general gratification, and no doubt is entertained that it will be faithfully executed, as it has been deliberately issued.

Gen. Hooker, shortly after the battle of Gettysburg, said to the President that he hadn't character enough to be able to afford to draw a Major-General's pay and do nothing, and was desirous to hear whether the Government was likely to have something for him to do. He would like to know it, as otherwise he could have no excuse for remaining in the service. The President replied that he could not spare him, and would soon have work for him. To a renewed application for work, made since Hooker's return from Harrisburg, the President replied that by next Saturday he hoped to tell him what he had to do.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH INDIANS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Aug. 1, 1863.

Accounts have just reached here of a desperate fight with two Indians, which took place last Tuesday. A party of six men went twelve miles out from Forest City, Monday, to work on a farm. During the night the Indians stole their horses, but did not molest them. Early in the morning a squad of fifteen soldiers, who were patrolling the country, found Indian trails. Starting in pursuit they followed 40 miles, when they found the Indians sleeping on the prairie. The soldiers surrounded them and fired, wounding both, but they jumped up and fought desperately. They were well armed, and loaded and fired with great rapidity. The rain during the day had wet the carbines of the soldiers so that but five could be fired. One Indian was an old man and the other a young warrior. One soldier falling from his horse, the old Indian placed the muzzle of his gun within three feet of his breast and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The old Indian had a double barreled gun, and fired eight times before he was killed. His body was pierced by eight shots, any one of which would have proved fatal. The young Indian fired but four shots. He was wounded and then tapped on the head with the butt end of carbines until his health received fatal injury. The result of the fight, two Indians killed, two soldiers wounded, one horse killed and another wounded. The desperativeness with which the Indians fought after being mortally wounded was astonishing. A ball would pass through their bodies without causing them to flinch.

Two companies of Hatch's battalion are at Fort Sterling. Their horses are expected daily, and they will then move to St. Cloud and await the organization of the residue of the battalion.

The enrollment is now proceeding quietly in the city.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 3, 1863.

There is nothing new from the army of the Potomac. Everything works favorably. A canard is being circulated that Gen. Hooker is to be again called to the command.

The weather here is intensely hot. The draft in the 9th ward to-day was warm with the fire of patriotism. The 10th ward will be drafted to-morrow, and this will close the first act in the drama in this city.

A substitute named Isaac Grant, while attempting to escape from a transport ship at Vine street wharf, this afternoon, was shot by the guard, after being properly hailed. His body sunk in the river.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Mississippi and Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, July 30, via CAIRO, Aug. 4, 1863.

Gen. Steele, lately in the 1st division, Sherman's corps, has been transferred to the command of Helena, Arkansas. Gen. Dennis is in command of the division formerly commanded by Gen. Steele.

The Division, under General Herron, at Natchez, has destroyed immense supplies of Confederate stores. Cattle driven from Texas and salt from Louisiana, intended for Lee's army, in great numbers and quantity, have been captured. The rebellion west of the Mississippi is dead, except in Arkansas, and Gen. Steele will manage that presently.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

VICKSBURG, July 29, via CAIRO, Aug. 4.

In the late advance upon Jackson, letters were captured confirming the treason of James Buchanan. Letters from Davis to Buchanan, in copy, and replies from the old Public Functionary, confirm General Scott's accusation.

The rebel Major General, John S. Bowen, died of dysentery a few days ago.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 4, 1863.

We have letters and papers from Memphis of a later date than yesterday. Refugees from all points of the Confederacy are crowding into Memphis, to escape the wrath to come in the Confederacy. One has sent a communication to the *Bulletin* containing some items of interest. He writes intelligently, and, apparently, truthfully. He was at Mobile when the news of the fall of Vicksburg came. Scarcely any one believed it. A day or two decided the case, and gloom quickly spread over the hopes of all lovers of the new Empire of the South.

They readily conceded the fall of Port Hudson, as the natural consequence of the downfall of Vicksburg.

Then came news that Lee had been checked in Pennsylvania—not only that, but Charleston was invested. Such a trying time for the Confederacy, it never saw before. Donelson was nothing like it.

Bragg is falling back ungracefully, with Rosecrans in his rear, spurring him closely.

Johnston, with the skeleton of an army, is keeping in check the best army in the United States.

The feelings of the people have changed. They have lost confidence. They thought Johnston could not make a stand till he reached the Tombigbee, and doubts were expressed whether even there he could make an effective fight. Some thought he would give battle at Chunkey River; others said impossible, if so, why didn't he stop the advance at Pearl River? He could not. Others said Johnston would send a part of his force to Mobile, if compelled to fall back, with the remainder at Selma. This seems to the writer most reasonable disposition of the army he can make, Mobile having but a garrison of 2,500, with land works very extensive, which require a large force. It will be hard to take the city from the Bay. Fort Morgan must be reduced. Two and a half miles out to sea you reach a line of piles to prevent nearer approach. Then comes a succession of batteries. At the city you find two floating batteries and three gunboats.

On the 23d ult. no guns had been mounted on the works. If attacked soon, from that direction, its capture is easy. The same writer says it was reported that Banks had arrived at Biloxi in force, and that Grant was sending him men very fast.

If so, Mobile has fallen, or will soon fall, for if Banks has ten thousand men and wishes to attack, the place cannot stand one day against him.

Gen. Hardee had reached Johnston's army, but brought no army corps with him, as formerly reported by other sources. Johnston was at Moreton, thirty miles east of Jackson, but is said to be advancing on Jackson. The writer thinks this false. He thinks Johnston has less than 20,000 men, and these few in miserable condition.

It is possible, however, that Johnston heard of our evacuation and determined to attempt to repossess the ruins of the city of Jackson, the cars and rolling stock generally all being sent to Mobile, thence across the bay to some place in Georgia. A large number of engines of the M. & C. Railroad, and Memphis & Ohio Railroad, were being rapidly moved.

In Northern Mississippi, under command of Ruggles, I should think the rebels had about 1,500 men, all cavalry, excepting a small artillery force.

Columbus, Miss., is well fortified, but it would take an army 50,000 strong to defend it properly.

In fact, the writer concludes that since the fall of Vicksburg, people of all classes seem to concede the State of Mississippi in the hands of United States troops. Many of the very wealthiest of citizens are for putting a stop to the war by the best means they can command, and have very little hope of the Confederacy sustaining itself without the aid of foreign intervention, and that seems to have played itself out.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, August 3, 1863.

By the steamer Hillman, which arrived here late last night, I have Memphis papers of the 1st, also dispatches from your correspondent of that date. From the latter I have it that Jeff. Davis, President of the quasi Confederacy, is dead. There are no particulars. This rumor came through rebel sources, but reads too good to be true.

Movements at Vicksburg look towards Mobile, and a movement will undoubtedly take place at no very distant day. The editor of the *Bulletin* has conversed with gentlemen from the South representing seven seceded States. He places confidence in their statements. One from Georgia, lately in arms against the United States, acknowledges his error and says he was entirely mistaken in his estimation of the Northern people. The South have measured their strength with that of the Government and found the latter the stronger, and they are ready and waiting for some movement to be made looking to reunion and peace. Their experience of war, destitution and suffering is perfectly satisfactory. The time for deluding the South with highly wrought stories and false Confederate victories has passed. They no longer believe their official reports of such victories, having found so many false. The have seen State after State overrun with Federals, stronghold after stronghold taken by Union troops, and they give up all hopes of success. The armies of the Confederacy join in this feeling generally. A vast proportion of the rebel army is broken, disgusted, spiritless. The people are willing to correct their grand mistake, and will no longer be gulled by those who led them astray.

Mr. Hinds, the gentleman from whom the above facts were obtained, is substantiated by a letter, the editor of the *Bulletin* has received from Vicksburg, July 21st, from one John Mason, who has left the Confederate army. The following is a summary of the letter: The writer deserted the Confederate cause at Charleston, and now belongs to the Union army. The men at Charleston desired him to inform newspapers that if Gen. Beauregard did not surrender Charleston to the Union army in twenty five days they (the men) would shoot him and all officers in command. They don't want to fight any longer. Lincoln gave the rebels ninety days to deliver up their arms and come back into the Union. Jeff. Davis and Beauregard would not listen to President Lincoln, and hence the South has *lost* all her slaves. Beauregard had better look out for himself, and Jeff. Davis had better look out for himself, and Jeff. Davis had better stop fighting and accept this offer.

There are others beside Mr. Mason who now condemn the secessionists for the loss of their property.

The steamer City of Madison has arrived here from New Orleans, 24th. She reports increased activity in the retail trade of that city. Among her passengers to Memphis were Major Gen. McArthur, Brig. Gen. Thayer Brig. Gen. Mathias and Col. McCook. The latter arrived at Cairo last evening.

The remainder will soon come up North to recruit their health after a long term of arduous services.

The Times Change.

We once saw, in Theodore Parker's library, hanging on the wall, a framed autograph of Thomas Sims, the fugitive slave who was sent out of that State some years ago with such a solemn mockery of justice—leaving behind him, as he went back to his bonds, this relic from his hand, and a shadow over the whole city of Boston. Did any one at that time hazard a thought that Sims was likely ever to see a free city again? When that same slave lately escaped from Vicksburg and returned to Boston, the many congratulations which he received amounted almost to a public reception. More recently still, he was lifted to the equality of honor with the sons of Edward Everett, by being drafted into the service of the United States. The good cause is moving forward, like the giant with the seven-leagued boots in the fairy tale!—*N. Y. Independent, 30th ult.*

IMPORTANT WAR ORDER.

Protection of Negro Troops.

WAR DEP'T., ADJ'T. GEN'S. OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, July 31, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 252.—The following order of the President is published for the information and government of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 31.

It is the duty of every Government to give protection to its citizens of whatever class, color, or condition, especially those who are duly organized as soldiers in the public service. The law of nations and the customs of war as carried on by civilized powers, permit no distinction as to color in the treatment of prisoners of war, as public enemies. To sell or enslave any captured person on account of his color, and for no offence against the laws of war, is a relapse into barbarism, and a crime against the civilization of the age. The Government of the United States will give the same protection to all its soldiers; and if the enemy shall sell or enslave any one because of his color, the offence shall be punished by retaliation upon the enemy's prisoners in our possession.

It is therefore ordered that for every soldier of the United States killed in violation of the laws of war, a rebel soldier shall be executed, and for every one enslaved by the enemy, or sold into slavery, a rebel soldier shall be placed at hard labor on the public works, and continued at such labor until the other shall be released and receive the treatment due to a prisoner of war.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

A Rebellion Within a Rebellion.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.—The steamer Escort has arrived, with Memphis dates to August 1st.

The Raleigh, North Carolina, *Standard* denounces Jeff. Davis as a repudiator, in whom no confidence can be placed, and whose efforts to establish a Southern Confederacy will be a failure.

The Richmond *Enquirer* calls upon Jeff. Davis to suppress the Raleigh *Standard*, and wipe out the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

The *Standard* says Governor Vance will stand by the Supreme Court, and the *Standard* also, if necessary, and if Jeff. Davis attempts to use physical force to suppress the *Standard* Davis will be met with physical force, and revolution in the State will be the result.

The *Standard* says North Carolina has furnished 95,000 soldiers for this causeless war, 40,000 of whom are killed and wounded. It also says that North Carolina should send a delegation to Washington at once and see what terms can be obtained, and not wait for Jeff. Davis.

The recent cavalry raid from Norfolk to Jackson, N. C., found the enemy strongly intrenched at Jackson, which commands the approach to Weldon. Maj. Anderson, on the 26th ult., captured the enemy's pickets and took possession of an important bridge, thereby defeating the enemy in his intentions.

Steam Ploughing in England.

Mr. Evelyn Denison, the Speaker of the British House of Commons, has lately tried a steam plough on some tough clay lands, and writes an enthusiastic account of the results, to General Peel. "The event most interesting to farmers that has occurred lately," he writes, "especially to farmers cultivating strong clay lands, is the proved success of steam cultivation. * * * * * It happened this spring that a fine farm of between six and seven hundred acres of clay land came into my hands, in a very bad state from a slovenly tenant. It seemed to me the time was come to call in the aid of steam. I adopted the machine of Mr. Smith, of Woolston. During the dry weather of the month of May, when the land was baked as hard as a brick, and when no implement moved by horses could make any impression, my ten horse power steam-engine began its work, smashing and breaking up the land in a manner that was quite surprising. The farmers of the neighborhood came to look on, and there was not a dissenting voice; every one said, 'This is what we want; this is the way to fallow clay land.'"

He relates that the first cost of his machinery was $2,500. Where the ground is very hard the cost, (independently of interest on outlay) the first time over is twelve cents, the second six cents per acre. And the work is so superior to work done by horses that many farmers said they would rather pay £1 or even £1 10s per acre to have their land so broken up.

FROM VICKSBURG.

The Contrabands Refuse to Hire Out to their Old Masters—The Paroled Secesh Stir Up a Mutiny in Kirby Smith's Army—An Expedition for Texas—Conversation with a Confederate Officer—Movements of Johnston—The Tribune and Roger A. Pryor's Aunt.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

VICKSBURG, July 27, 1863.

The old steamer Star of the West, the original one fired into by the rebels at Fort Sumter, and which made the perilous trip up the Rio Grande to relieve Stoneman's cavalry, in the early part of the war, was among the vessels recently destroyed by the rebels up the Yazoo River. It had been captured by them nearly a year ago.

A great deal of the furniture and plate belonging to the rebel Yazoo fleet, having been concealed and buried, has been since found.

Gen. Grant has adopted the plan of hiring out the contrabands to their old masters, under proper restrictions and guaranties, wherever it is practicable. Of course it is never made obligatory upon the darkies to do so, but every inducement is held out to them to do so, but the darkies "can't see it." I am informed that down back of Natchez, planters having cotton crops being neglected, offered their old slaves half their crop if they would take hold and gather it; in a number of these cases the offers were refused. But the darkies will work for Northern men or for Uncle Sam gladly. The "attachment of slaves to their masters," proverbial in pro-slavery logic, don't show itself in any of the region round about here.

We continue to hear of the admirable workings of the parole system with Pemberton's army—admirable, I mean, for us. The last heard of Pemberton himself was at the head of his paroled army on the march to the Jordan of Dixie; he was having still more troubles, his force melting away like snow, and nary bayonet to hold them. Gen. Dennis, who has recently been relieved of command in Louisiana, tells me that hundreds of paroled secesh stragglers come to his camp from Vicksburg, wanting to go over home by way of Kirby Smith's army, saying they were Texans, and many of their friends were there. He furnished them every facility for crossing the river, and even gave many of them a day's rations. And, afterwards, he heard that Kirby Smith was terribly rampant over his new and unwelcome reinforcements. Upon their arrival, they, of course, mixed in among their old comrades, and instead of telling tales of cruel treatment and indignities received at the hands of the Yankees, they had just the opposite tale to tell—of many a hot cup of nice coffee or fresh steak at a Yankee's mess; or many a cup of water, or something stronger, from a Yankee's canteen; of many a compliment received from the Yankees for holding out so stoutly in Vicksburg, and, you may be sure the general character of the Yankee soldier was not belittled any by them, nor the general prospects of the Confederacy from the Vicksburg point of view, very flatteringly presented by the Texans to their fellows. The result was that Gen. Kirby Smith soon found a feeling of mutiny in his army. Every paroled man had sworn he was going home to stay home,—that's what they all said every where—and many of Smith's men swore they were going, too! Gen. Dennis informed me that Kirby Smith had to actually *corral* the paroled ones as [illegible] as they came, to stop the mischief.

Why, some rebel commanders will have cause to wish the small pox had come into their camps than these paroled prisoners, before they all get to their homes.

Gen. Grant is quite domesticated here now. His whole family are here: and the stern veteran of scores of well-fought and nobly won battles has most appropriately called around him during his brief interval of rest from labors that the world is applauding, the sacred circle of home from which he has been so long separated.

The mischievous working of the short terms of enlistment in the East are annoyingly manifested in the Southwestern Department at this time. Opposite this place, moored at the Louisiana shore, lies a vessel loaded with a thousand New England troops whose time of service has expired. They are from Banks' Department, whence many more boat loads of the same kind are coming. In fact, so much will New Orleans be weakened in this manner that Gen. Grant will be obliged to reinforce the place.

At this time, when the guerillas have all skedaddled to Texas, and are probably preparing some new raid upon an unprotected part of our borders, New Orleans should be a military depot whence forces could be drawn as they are wanted—not left like a garrison. The government ought to send down at once fifty thousand troops there.

An expedition into Texas will undoubtedly be among the first movements upon the opening of a new campaign in the fall, if something is not done before. The guerillas who have congregated there, will persecute to the bitter end what few Union men are remaining in that State. A brother of Gen. Marmaduke came down the river not many days since, from St. Louis, ejected from that place by Gen. Schofield for disloyal sentiments, and goes over into Texas, avowedly with the intention to organizing a guerilla and bushwacking force in that State and western Arkansas.

I have been conversing this morning with a Confederate officer of considerable intelligence and seeming candor, and I give you for what it is worth the information I derived from him. He informs me that the Confederates have six small mosquito gunboats building up the Tombigbee river, which, if they get them completed, will make about a dozen gunboats on that river. But my informant thinks it doubtful whether half of these gunboats will be completed, on account of the scarcity of materials. He says 100,000 men, going from here, would not number 60,000 by the time they passed the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. But if we first take Mobile, and then proceed up those rivers with gunboats and make them our own bases of supplies, we shall succeed. He says they have nothing up those rivers that can compete with our turtle fleet, to say nothing of our Monitors. "When your government make that movement," said he, "you will conquer Alabama, but you will make her a graveyard of Yankees." "Then," said I, "you mean to bushwhack to the last." "Yes," said he, "we know you've got the whip row of us, but we shall die with our harness on."

Poor old Mississippi! She is an impoverished, deserted, ruined State. Between the two armies, she has been ravaged and ravished. Every account from the interior represents the condition of things there as being painful in the last degree. Foraging parties from Johnston's and other armies have stripped the country of nearly everything that could give sustenance to man or beast. But the old creature has tasted about enough of the waters of bitterness, and there are many evidences that she is more humbled than any State has yet been.

There are two theories in regard to the movements of Johnston's army. One is that it is at Selma, Alabama, and that Johnston intends to occupy that as a new base of operations; and the other is, that it has gone to Mobile to assist in the defense of that city, against an attack which it is generally apprehended by the rebels will soon be made. I now rather incline to the former theory. Selma is a base from which Johnston could keep open and defend the Mobile and Ohio railroad as high up as Meridian, in the extreme western part of Georgia. Selma is on the Alabama River, which from that place runs nearly east to Montgomery. He is undoubtedly operating in that region somewhere.

Your correspondent boards with an aunt of Roger A. Pryor. Isn't the TRIBUNE getting domesticated among the F. F. V's? WALDO.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

[From the Memphis Bulletin, Aug. 1st.]

During the last day or two we have been favored with opportunities of conversing with gentlemen who represent nearly all of the original seven seceded States. These gentlemen were, as a general thing, intelligent, reflecting men, who have watched the course of events in the Southern States, with a hope of ultimate success. Several of those with whom we conversed had been engaged in the military service of the Confederacy for more than two years, thus proving how sanguine were their hopes of establishing the independence of the Confederate States. But recent events have dissipated those hopes, like mist before the morning sun.

One of the gentlemen with whom we conversed was from Georgia, and had been one of the first to take up arms in behalf of what he deemed the sacred rights of the South. He now frankly acknowledges that he acted more from impulse than from mature judgment. He acknowledges that he was mistaken in another important particular; that was, he had underestimated the character and feelings of the people of the North, while he had overestimated the prowess and abilities of the people of the South. When the question of secession was brought prominently before the people on the election of Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States, a current of excitement swept over the country with irresistible force, carrying everything before it.

They (the people of the South) have measured their strength with the power of this Government, and have found themselves wanting in so many things essential to success against a great power, that many persons who twelve months ago reprobated the idea of restoration with most bitter indignation, are now ready and waiting for some proposals from the Government looking to a restoration of the Union as being the best and only way of alleviating the distress of the people.

In the opinion of our informant, the time for deluding the people by boastful claims of Confederate victories, is past. It is hard to make them believe the reports which are daily circulated by the newspaper press, of victories achieved by Southern arms. So long as Vicksburg held out, there was hope, for they regarded it as impregnable; yet when the news of its fall became known, the people at once gave up all hope of final success. Nor was this feeling confined alone to the citizens. It was shared by the armies of the Confederacy. The veterans who had fought the advancing Federals at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and Stone River, and had seen all their efforts prove to be vain, at once became disheartened.

These events, continued our informer, have brought the people, both citizens and soldiers, to reflect calmly upon the present aspect of our political affairs. Patriotic men who, although they were the most ardent supporters of the Southern cause, began to see the terrible error into which they had fallen, and are now willing to acknowledge that error, as he has done, and are now willing to do all that yet remains in their power to correct the political mistakes which they acknowledge to have made. 'Tis useless to disguise the fact that the people of the South are earnestly anxious that the United States should make some proposals of peace, on the basis of a restoration of the Union. Nor will they be guided by the opinions, views, or feelings of those who have led them astray. The newspapers do not represent the sentiments of the masses of the South. On the contrary, they (the newspapers) are ignored, and their sentiments cursed by a large proportion of the people. Our informant has traveled through Alabama, Georgia and Western North Carolina, and has come to the deliberate conclusion that the people are ripe for a restoration of the Union on anything like an honorable basis.

The army is wearied and worn. The men are disheartened and deserting by the scores. The conscription laws are ineffective where there is not a force to enforce its provisions. The people are tired out with the contest. They feel that they have been mistaken in their views, and the best thing they can make of a bad undertaking is to return to their allegiance and duty, and thus relieve their country, as far as possible, from the terrible calamities under which she is at present suffering.

THE MISSION OF ALEXANDER STEPHENS.

Protest Against Mustering and Arming Negroes.

A THREAT THAT THEY WILL BE USED AS SOLDIERS IN RETALIATION.

RICHMOND, Va., July 16, 1863.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

* * * * * On the 3d day of July, 1863, the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America, ran down from Richmond in a Confederate steamer, under a flag of truce, to the mouth of the James River, where he had a conference with Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, commanding your blockading squadron, as to certain matters of State. I need not occupy your space (or at least your time, Sir) with formal dilations. You know there was a brief correspondence between our Vice President and your Government. Mr. Stephens desired audience for the purpose of presenting to the consideration of Mr. Lincoln certain propositions bearing upon the spirit and conduct of the war. Mr. Lincoln declined to confer with Mr. Stephens, and Mr. Stephens returned to Richmond. Not to waste words in controversy, that, Mr. Tribune, was, I believe, the end of the expedition, but not the end of speculations as to its real object. The guesses of your journals have been far more numerous than the possibilities I propose to disenchant you. Therefore this letter.

The Vice-President of the Confederate States was sent to ask the President of the United States to co-operate with the former Government in measures conducive to the cause of humanity, to the cultivation of the most Christian shapes of warfare—such measures, in the first place, as might be agreed upon between them to lighten the troubles of prisoners, and alleviate the pains of the wounded. And had Mr. Stephens been so fortunate as to procure the audience he so frankly and simply sought, I, for one, believe that the mercy of his errand would have met with proper recognition. This, however, secondarily.

The primary object of the Vice-President's mission was to protest, in the name of his Government and people, against the mustering and arming of the blacks, which now constitutes almost the only clear feature of your policy. He came to implore you, in the name of a people whose resources must have surprised you, of a Government whose ability you have frankly acknowledged, of soldiers whose courage and devotion you have felt, to to this consummation not to come at last. He came to assure you, on the good faith of his Government, on the simple truth of his fellow-countrymen, that [illegible] *not one single regiment or corps of negroes has ever been brought into the Confederate service*, to be turned armed against you. He came to remind you that such negroes as have from time to time been found on breastworks and in trenches, have been caught with spades only or picks in their hands—that such as have been found in regiments—an insignificant number—have been in all cases body-servants, sometimes of officers, sometimes of privates, who of their own will, out of the love which you *know* they bear us, have chosen to follow their masters to the death. And these you have found among your prisoners. He could have told you, if diplomacy permitted sentiment, (God save the mark!) of many such "chattels," some of them white-haired, begging, stealing, fighting their way home again, to the "ole missus" and the old place, with all that was left of the "young massa"—a lock of hair or a trinket.

But no matter for that. He came to talk to you of self-preservation, of retaliation, and all that's shocking in the meaning of that word. He came to tell you of the native devil that has slept so long, to be awoke at last, in the bosoms of a simple, dependent, affectionate race. He came to implore you in the name of God not to do this abominable thing. Superior commands in the black regiments can be made the meed of gallant service in the white. In fine, the entire system, as it operates in the Sepoy service in India, and as it has been modified by distinguished British officers at the request of our Government to meet the peculiarities of our people—peculiarities which constitute incalculable advantages, presenting, as they do, love and confidence in place of hate and jealousy and suspicion—can be put in working order at once. This is what I tell you can be done. This is what the Vice President of the Confederate States came to tell you *will* certainly be done forthwith. Will you tell your people this?

Else he would have to fall back upon statistics and the grim phraseology of war, and remind you that the 4,000,000 of negroes that appear in the tablets of your census for 1860 are the working hands of both sexes only. That number does not include the superannuated, or the infants. Out of these 4,000,000 at least 250,000 able-bodied fellows, loving and trusting their masters, and ready to follow them up to the mouths of your cannon (ah! do not continue to befool yourself on that question of ties,) can be enrolled, armed, drilled, in three months. They can be officered in every grade by their own masters, those who have seen most service, and won most honor. They can be segregated, regiment by regiment with the white troops, as all the departments, the quartermasters, the commissariat and the medical, white officers can administer for them.

It is not for me to speculate upon the consequences of these new and dreadful elements, whirled into new forms of conflict and complication, to prolong and intensify the war. My mind, in striving to grasp the subject, lets go its hold, and shrinks as from something at once terrible and loathsome. I cannot speak of things which seem to cry aloud out of the future with the tongues of women and of babes, with the contention of angels and of fiends, mixed of pity and fury.

But I do see in all this a hidden mine of power in the South which your policy may in one fatal moment spring upon the country, to bury all we once loved and were proud of in an undistinguishable monstrosity of disgust and death. RANDOLPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1863.

The general money market continues dull and uninteresting. Currency is abundant, but there is no demand whatever, and until more life is manifested in the grain markets we may expect a continuance of the present monotony. Rates of interest are quoted at 7@8 per cent., but unquestionable paper would gladly be taken at 6 per cent.

The closeness in the Exchange market continues, and rates are very firm at 1-5 of one per cent. premium buying, and ¼ per cent. selling.

Gold advanced this morning to 126¾. There is scarcely anything doing in the article here, and the buying rates are nominally quoted at 124@125½. Silver is quoted at 115@120, and Canada money at [illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 4, 1863.

The receipts of produce during the past twenty-four hours embraced 354 brls flour, 19,909 bu wheat, 60,343 bu corn, 15,896 bu oats, 309 bu rye, and 488 bu barley. The shipments during the same time were: 2,250 brls flour, 19,289 bu wheat, 44,775 bu corn, and 1,222 bu rye.

There was a slim attendance on 'Change to-day, and the produce markets were dull and heavy, with a further downward tendency.

The Flour market was dull and neglected, with trifling sales at $7.25 for fancy St. Louis brands, and $4.75 for medium Spring extras.

There was a very limited inquiry for Spring Wheat, with sales of No. 1 at 90@91c, and No. 2 at 84@85c. There was nothing doing in Red Winter.

Corn suffered a depreciation of ½c, but was rather more active at the decline, with sales of Canal Mixed at 46@46½c, f. o. b.; and 46½@47c afloat; Mixed at 45@45½c, and Rejected at 40@41c.

Oats were dull and heavy at a further concession of 2@2½c, with sales at 42@46c for Old and New No. 1.

Rye was quiet and a shade easier, with light sales at 80c. Barley dull and without change. Seeds are inactive—buyers and sellers being apart in their views. Highwines were quiet at 41@41½c.

There was a good demand for Mess Pork, and we note sales of 725 brls at $12.75 for City Mess, and $11.50 for old Mess. Shoulders sold at 4¼c for dry salted, loose.

There is still an active inquiry for Lumber, and the market for cargoes closes firm at an advance of 25c on the week—with a strong upward tendency.

Pig Iron is in active demand, and we note sales of 700 tons at $42.50 for Scotch, and $40.50 for Lake Superior Charcoal.

Freights were very dull and almost nominal.

REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 4.

FREIGHTS—LAKE—During the past week Lake Freights have been very dull, but rates have undergone no material change since the date of our last review. A good many vessels have withdrawn from the grain trade for the present and gone to Lake Superior to load with iron for the lower ports at more remunerative rates, while others have laid up until the new crop begins to move forward. TO-DAY—The engagements were: To BUFFALO—Prop Nile with oats at 5½c; schr M. Ballard with wheat at 4c.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Freights to Buffalo have declined 5c; others unchanged. We quote:

Flour to New York	$ 80
Flour to Boston	[illegible]
Flour to New York, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Goderich	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Goderich	[illegible]
Flour to Ogdensburg, all lake	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	25

Flour is taken to Montreal, rail to Hamilton, via G. W. R. R., and thence by propeller (insurance included) at [illegible].

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in railroad freights. The following is their published tariff:

	Class. 2d	Class. 3d	Class. 4th	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail & Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Prescott, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day 354 brls; shipped 2,250 brls. The receipts and shipments during the week were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	[illegible]	21,777
Total previous week	[illegible]	23,214
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	41,385
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

The general depression, with which the Flour market has been characterized for the past six months still continues unabated; there is no inquiry, either speculative or for shipment, and the demand has been altogether restricted to the filling of local orders. Owing to the lightness of the transactions it is almost impossible to give any other than nominal quotations. TO-DAY the market was neglected and nominal. Sales were: 100 brls standard choice White Winter at $7.25; 50 brls "Eclipse" spring extra on p. t.; 75 brls (brand not named) medium spring extra at $4.75—all delivered.

We quote the closing prices as follows:

White Winter extras (St. Louis)	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]
Red Winter extras	[illegible]
Inter superfine	[illegible]
Spring extras, choice	[illegible]
do do fair to good	[illegible]
do do low grade	[illegible]
Spring superfine	[illegible]
Rye Flour	[illegible]

CORN MEAL—There is little or no demand and the market is dull.

Kiln dried, ₩ brl	[illegible]
Bolted, ₩ ton	[illegible]
Unbolted	[illegible]

MILL STUFFS—Bran is scarce and under an active inquiry the market advanced 50c@$1.00 ₩ ton. We quote:

Fine Middlings	$22.00@23.00
Coarse Middlings	[illegible]
Bran	19.50@20.00

Sales TO-DAY were: 20 tons Bran in bags at $20.00 on track; [illegible] tons do at [illegible] in bulk on track.

WHEAT—Received, 19,909 bu; shipped, 19,289 bu. The following table shows the receipts and shipments during the week:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market during the week has ruled very irregular and closes dull and heavy, but without any material decline. TO-DAY the market was very dull, and transactions were scarcely large enough to establish values. Sales were: 2,000 bu No. 1 Spring (in Munn & Scott's) at [illegible] a cargo, at 91c; 1,000 bu do (in Sturges') at [illegible]; [illegible] bu No. 2 Spring (in F. & T.) at 84c; [illegible] in F. & T. at 85c; 3,000 bu do (in Galena) at [illegible]; [illegible] bu do (in M. & S.) at 84c—all in store; 500 [illegible] Spring in bags at 94c on track.

CORN—Received, 60,343 bu; shipped, 44,775 bu. The receipts and shipments during the week were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Total last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corresponding week in 1861	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Corn market, in sympathy with wheat, has also been very irregular during the past week, closing quiet at a decline of [illegible] on the ruling prices of this day week. TO-DAY the market was rather more active, but at a concession of ½c. Sales were: 12,000 bu Canal Mixed at 46½c, f. o. b.; [illegible] bu do at 46c f. o. b.; 13,000 bu do at 46½c afloat; [illegible] at [illegible] afloat; [illegible] bu Railroad Mixed at 45½c; [illegible]—all in store.

OATS—Received, 15,896 bu; shipped, 15,300 bu. Received last week, 37,464 bu; shipped, 34,800 bu. The new crop is coming forward rather freely, which, together with the absence of any demand either on army account or speculation, has caused considerable of a panic, and the market has been marked with a rapid and decided fall—closing heavy at a decline of 13c on the week. TO-DAY the market was dull and heavy at a decline of 2@2½c. Sales were:—8,000 bu old No 1 (early) at 45c; 4,000 bu new No. 1 at 46c; 5,500 bu [illegible] at 42½c; 1,000 bu do at 43c; 1,000 bu No 2 at 38c; 800 bu do at 40c; 1,000 bu Rejected at 35c—all in store.

RYE—Received 309 bu; shipped 1,222 bu. Received last week 4,121 bu; shipped 2,635 bu. The market is quiet and easier with a limited demand. TO-DAY the sales were: 1,600 bu No. 1 (in H. W's) at 80c in store.

BARLEY—Received 488 bu. Received last week 2,356 bu; shipped none. The market is quiet but firm. TO-DAY sales were: 120 bags fair at [illegible] on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at [illegible].

ASHES—Pots are quiet and lower with sales at 7c. Babbitt's in cans steady at 16c.

BUTTER—Is in good demand and firm at 13@14c for good Dairy, and 15c for choice.

BROOM CORN—Is dull at $125.00@145.00 for good to prime, and $100.00@120.00 for common to good.

BAGGING—Grain Bags are scarce and firm at the advance noted yesterday. Burlaps are 3c higher. Gunnies are a shade easier. We now quote:

Stark Mills A	[illegible]
Lewiston Mills A	[illegible]
Ridgewood "	[illegible]
Monitor "	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, two bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ⅛ brls	[illegible]

BEESWAX—Is nominal at [illegible]. We hear of no transactions. In New York prime Western is quoted at [illegible].

CHEESE—The market is quiet and a shade easier. The inquiry is only for immediate wants. We quote:

Hamburgh	10@11
Western Reserve	10
Illinois and Wisconsin	9 @ 9

COOPERAGE—We hear of no particular change in the market. Tight barrel staves are higher, with sales of 50 m seasoned at $3.00. We quote:

Pork Barrels	$1.25
Lard Tierces	1.60
Whisky Barrels	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, flat hoop	[illegible]
Flour Barrels, round hoop	[illegible]
Lard Kegs	[illegible]
Butter Kegs	[illegible]
Tight Barrel Staves and Headings	14.00@16.00
Flour Barrel Staves and Square Headings	[illegible]
Flour Barrel Staves and Circle Headings	[illegible]
Flat Hoops	6.00
Shaved Hickory Poles	18.00

COFFEES—During the week there has been very little animation, and the market declined [illegible]; but at the close there is a better [illegible].

COAL—Received last week by lake, 2,450 tons. The market for cargoes has ruled very quiet—holders evincing no disposition to force sales. We note sale TO-DAY of 400 tons Erie at $7.25 afloat. From the yards there is a fair inquiry at previous rates:

Briar Hill	[illegible]
Willow Bank	[illegible]
Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
Blossburg	11.00
Lehigh	14.00
Pittston	[illegible]
Scranton	10.00

—delivered.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs are quiet at [illegible]. Chickens steady at [illegible] for spring, and [illegible] for old. Turkeys are scarce at [illegible].

DRUGS—There is no material change in the market, and prices are steady with a fair inquiry. Opium is a shade lower; Quinine declined 10c. We quote:

Aloes, Soc.	[illegible]	Gum Arab.	[illegible]
Alum	[illegible]	do Shellac	[illegible]
Annatto	[illegible]	do Trag. flake	[illegible]
Arrow Root	[illegible]	do Myrrh	[illegible]
Bal. Copaiva	[illegible]	Ipecac	[illegible]
Bal. Tolu	[illegible]	Indigo	[illegible]
Bi-carb Soda	[illegible]	Iodine	[illegible]
Bi-chro Potash	[illegible]	Iodide potas.	[illegible]
Borax refined	[illegible]	Jalapa	[illegible]
Camphor do	[illegible]	Juniper Berry	[illegible]
Copperas	[illegible]	Oil, Castor	[illegible]
Cream Tartar	[illegible]	Opium	[illegible]
Cubebs	[illegible]	Quicksilver	[illegible]
		Quinine	[illegible]
		Sal Soda	[illegible]
		Vitriol, blue	[illegible]

FRUIT—DOMESTIC—Green Apples are in good supply and lower, with sales at [illegible], according to quality. For strictly prime Dried Apples there is an active inquiry and the market is firm at [illegible]. For Ohio and Michigan the demand is not so brisk, and the market closes firm but without quotable decline. FOREIGN—There are no Oranges in market, and we omit quotations. Lemons are scarce and firm at [illegible] per box. Raisins and Currants are unchanged. We quote:

Green Apples ₩ brl	[illegible]
Prime N. Y. apples	[illegible]
Ohio and Michigan	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, mixed	[illegible]
Prime halves	[illegible]
Pared do	[illegible]
Raisins—Layers ₩ box new	[illegible]
do M. R. do do	[illegible]
Currants, ₩ lb old	[illegible]
do do new	[illegible]
Almonds, ₩ lb soft	[illegible]
do do hard	[illegible]
Lemons, ₩ box	[illegible]
Oranges do (nominal)	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Cherries, pitted	[illegible]

FISH—The market for all kinds of Fish remains without change. We quote:

No. 1 Whitefish, half brls	[illegible]
No. 2 Whitefish, do	[illegible]
No. 1 Trout, do	[illegible]
Codfish, ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No. 1 Mackerel, half brls	[illegible]
No. 2 do do	[illegible]
No. 3 do do	[illegible]
Dried Herring ₩ box	[illegible]

HAY—Pressed Timothy is in better demand, and New Timothy loose is selling at [illegible], and Prairie at [illegible].

HIDES—The market for hides retains that steady inactivity with which it has been marked during the past two months. The inquiry is only for home consumption, and prices are without change. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green Country	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—The market closes steady at an advanced on the week. Sales TO-DAY: 150 brls at [illegible].

HOPS—Are dull and neglected at [illegible] for Eastern. Western are unsaleable.

IRON—Manufactured is in good demand at previous rates:

Flat Bar, Sable	[illegible]
Flat Bar, Charcoal	[illegible]
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Sheet Iron, Charcoal	[illegible]
Norway Nail Rods	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Round and Square Sable	[illegible]
Round and Square, Charcoal	[illegible]
Cast Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]

LEATHER—The market is very quiet and the inquiry is limited to pressing wants. Harness Hemlock is a shade easier. We quote:

Harness oak ₩ lb	[illegible]	French Kip heavy	[illegible]
do hemlock	[illegible]	to light	[illegible]
Collar ₩ foot	[illegible]	Spanish sole hemlock	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]	Good damaged	[illegible]
Bridle ₩ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter hemlock	[illegible]
Line	[illegible]	do hemlock	[illegible]
Domestic Calf	[illegible]	Domes. Oak, Kip	[illegible]
Domestic Kip	[illegible]		
Domes. Oak Calf	[illegible]		

LIME—Is in good demand at previous rates. We continue to quote:

Lime, in bulk	[illegible]
Lime, in brls	[illegible]
Water Lime, by cargo	[illegible]
Water Lime, by car load	[illegible]
Stucco	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are in fair demand and steady. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Rosin	[illegible]	Tarred Hemp	[illegible]

NAILS—Are in good demand and steady at the decline noted yesterday. We quote:

10 to 60d, ₩ keg	[illegible]
8d	[illegible]
6d	[illegible]
4d	[illegible]
3d	[illegible]
3d, fine blued	[illegible]
Cut spikes	[illegible]
Clinch	[illegible]

OILS—There is no movement of any consequence in the Oil market. Kerosene is quiet and a shade easier with light sales at [illegible]. Linseed is dull, and [illegible] lower. Whale is without change. Lard oil steady. We quote:

Kerosene	[illegible]
Linseed, raw	[illegible]
do boiled	[illegible]
Whale	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] are selling their A. A. A. winter [illegible] and A. A. summer at [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is in good demand and firm at [illegible] for good country [illegible]. [illegible] Dry Salted Hams are firm at [illegible] loose and [illegible]; Shoulders at [illegible]. Rough Sides are firm at [illegible] loose. BACON—Hams are in good request at [illegible] for plain and [illegible] for sugar cured and canvassed. LARD is dull and nominal at [illegible]. Sales TO-DAY were [illegible] brls city Mess Pork at $12.75; [illegible] brls do at $12.75, to go to Norway per the Steamer; [illegible] brls Old Mess at $11.50; [illegible] lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at 4¼c loose.

POTATOES—New are selling at [illegible] per brl. Old are out of market.

PIG IRON—Is in active demand and firm. Sales were: 300 tons Scotch Pig at $42.50; 100 tons do on p. t.; 300 tons Lake Superior Charcoal at $40.50. We give the jobbing prices as follows:

Scotch No. 1	[illegible]
Hematite	[illegible]
Lake Superior	[illegible]

The Philadelphia North American says:—There is no new feature in the market, and very little doing in the way of sales. Prices of Anthracite Pig are nominal at from [illegible] for the three numbers, cash and time, and makers firm in their views, and generally sold up at these rates. For manufactured the demand is chiefly for Rails, which are scarce, and wanted at full prices.

POWDER AND SHOT—Drop Shot is [illegible] lower. Buck declined [illegible]. Bar Lead easier. The demand is fair. We quote:

Shot, bags 25 lbs	[illegible]
Buck Shot, 25 lbs	[illegible]
Lead ₩ 100 lbs	[illegible]
FFF Powder ₩ keg	[illegible]
Blasting do	[illegible]

RICE—Is steady and unchanged. We quote:

Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

SALERATUS—Is without change. We continue to quote:

Babbitt's Best	[illegible]
" Pure	[illegible]
DeLand's Chemical	[illegible]
" Healthy	[illegible]

SUGARS—Under the influence of an advance in New York, our market shows an improvement of [illegible] during the week. Porto Rico and New Orleans unchanged. The market closes firm. We quote:

New Orleans	[illegible]
Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Y. Refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White, A	[illegible]
Extra, B	[illegible]
Extra, C	[illegible]
Yellow, C	[illegible]

SOAPS—Are steady. We quote:

Babbitt's	[illegible]
Oakley's	[illegible]
Austrian	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]
Common Bar	[illegible]
Emery's	[illegible]

SYRUPS—There are no new features in the market. We continue to quote:

Belcher's	[illegible]
New York Sugar House	[illegible]
N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Golden Syrup	[illegible]
Sorghum	[illegible]
Do. refined	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]

STARCH—Is without change. We quote:

Kingsford's	[illegible]
Silver Gloss	[illegible]
Pudding	[illegible]
Oswego Pure	[illegible]
Oswego corn	[illegible]

SEEDS—For TIMOTHY there is a fair inquiry, but transactions are very limited, owing to the difference between buyers and sellers. A few small lots have changed hands at [illegible]. Round lots are held at $2.25. CLOVER—Small sales have been made at [illegible]. The market is quiet. FLAXSEED—We note sales of a few small lots during the week at [illegible].

SALT—DOMESTIC is quiet at $2.10 for Saginaw and Onondaga. There is nothing doing in Foreign. We quote:

DOMESTIC—Onondaga Fine	[illegible]
" Saginaw Fine	[illegible]
" Coarse	[illegible]
" Ground Solar	[illegible]
" Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
" Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—G. A. ₩ sack of 210 lbs	[illegible]
Turk's Island, ₩ bu in bulk	[illegible]

TOBACCO—LEAF is without change at [illegible] for Connecticut, and [illegible] for New York. State is dull at [illegible], according to quality. MANUFACTURED—Standard summer-worked brands of [illegible] are in steady demand at [illegible]. Good Bright Lumps are steady at [illegible].

CUT—Is rather quiet with a downward tendency. We quote:

SMOKING.		CHEWING.	
L	13c	"Star of the West"	[illegible]
S. Smoking	13c	Pioneer	[illegible]
S. M. Smoking	[illegible]	Extra Cavendish	[illegible]
I. Smoking	[illegible]	Prairie Pride	[illegible]
II Smoking	[illegible]	Sweet	[illegible]
		[illegible]	[illegible]

TALLOW—Is dull at [illegible].

WOODEN WARE—Is very firm owing to the advancing rates on lumber. As yet we hear of no material change, and quote:

Churns No 1	[illegible]	Do clothes	[illegible]
do No 2	[illegible]	Pails, two hoop, ₩ doz	[illegible]
do No 3	[illegible]	do three hoop	[illegible]
do No 4	9.00	Tubs, nests of three	[illegible]
Brooms, ₩ doz	[illegible]	do No. 1 ₩ doz	[illegible]
Washboards, per doz	[illegible]	do No 2	[illegible]
Market Baskets, willow	[illegible]	do No 3	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—Are without change. The demand is fair. We quote:

BRANDY—		Scotch Import	[illegible]
Otard	[illegible]	do domestic	[illegible]
Seignette	[illegible]	RUM—	
Martells	[illegible]	St. Croix	[illegible]
Hennessey	[illegible]	do imported	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]	N. England	[illegible]
GIN—		WINES—	
Swan	[illegible]	Madeira	[illegible]
Schiedam	[illegible]	Sherry	[illegible]
Domestic	[illegible]	Claret	[illegible]
WHISKY—		Burgundy	[illegible]
Irish Imported	[illegible]	Port	[illegible]
do Domestic	[illegible]	Port Juice	[illegible]

WOOL—Received last week 171,618 lbs. The wool market maintains that "masterly inactivity" with which it has been characterized during the past month. Although the receipts are apparently large, still, however as the greater proportion only passes through en route for the East, there is in reality very little marketed here—scarcely enough to test the feelings of dealers to any extent. Buyers and sellers are still as far apart as ever in their views—the former offering [illegible], while the latter ask [illegible] for medium to fine fleece. Occasional lots—probably in all 10,000 lbs—have changed hands at [illegible] for medium, and [illegible] for fine fleece. We note sales to-day of 1,500 lbs medium at 55c.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 4.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1863.

LUMBER—The receipts during the week have been very liberal, 17,548,000 feet, showing an increase over the receipts of the week previous, of 4,000,000 feet. Although the receipts have been so unusually large, there have been comparatively few cargoes on the market, as the greater proportion of them were either received on account of the manufacturers, and docked, or on sales made some time ago. There is still a very active demand for cargoes, both by city and country dealers, from the interior of this State and Iowa, and prices have advanced fully 25c on all grades, but more particularly on cargoes of medium quality. The anticipated scarcity of logs in some sections of the lumbering districts has also tended to stiffen the market, and it is confidently expected that prices will take a higher range, or at least that there will be less discrimination between the various qualities. From the yards, there is a good inquiry for the season, but till the harvesting operations are over, there will not be much activity displayed.

We note the following cargo sales during the week:

Cargo schr Eveline, from Green Bay, 98 m strips and boards, at $14.00.

Cargo schr Westchester, from Grand River, 90 m scantling and joist, at $12.00.

Cargo schr Ashtabula, from Grand River, 70 m, mostly strips, at $13.25.

Cargo schr Hirondelle, from Kalamazoo, on p. t.

Cargo schr Illinois, from Muskegon, two thirds strips at $14.25.

Cargo schr Carrie Woodford, from Kalamazoo, 55 m rafted boards from Chaffer's Mills, at $12.50.

Cargo schr Newhouse, from Green Bay, boards and strips, at $14.25.

Cargo schr Scandinavian, from Spalding's Mills, Menominee, mixed cargo, at $14.50.

Cargo brig Fashion, from same mills, at $14.50 for boards, and $15.00 for strips.

Cargo schr Alva, from White Lake, two-thirds strips, at $13.75.

Cargo schr Forester, from Grand River, one-half strips, at $13.50.

Cargo schr Three Bells, from Menominee, strips and boards, at $14.50.

Cargo schr Challenge, from Grand River, 80 m rafted, at $14.00.

Cargo schr Louise Anne, from White Lake, 60 m strips and boards, at $14.00.

Cargo schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, 60 m strips and boards from Moore's Mills, at $14.75.

Cargo schr Illinois, from Muskegon, 85 m strips and boards, from Truesdale's Mills, at $15.00.

Cargo schr Telegraph, from Muskegon, 70 m strips and boards, at $14.00.

SHINGLES—Received last week, 2,676,000. Under a liberal demand the market has ruled firm and active, at [illegible] for sawed. The receipts of shaved are light, and the market is firm at [illegible]. Cargo sales include:

[illegible] sawed, from Kalamazoo, at [illegible].

LATH—Are in active demand and a shade firmer some sales being made as high as $2.62½, at which figure we note a sale of 100,000 pcs, per schr Louisa Anne.

POSTS—Are firm at $10.00@12.00 per hundred.

We give the following yard prices of Lumber, Shingles, &c.:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards dry	[illegible]
" green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear "	[illegible]
Common "	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ₩ M	[illegible]
" No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
" No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ₩ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ₩ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending Aug. 1, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending Aug. 1	5,064	17,106
Week ending July 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending July 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO MARKETS.

	Cattle.	Hogs. ₩ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.		
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central, small cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Wayne cars, 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
TO PITTSBURGH.		
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 224 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Southern, large cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do cars of 210 feet	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, [illegible] ₩ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the yards, ending to-day, amount, according to the daily reports posted on 'Change, to 5,064 head. This is 1,500 more than last week, and 4,537 more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday, July 30.—Notwithstanding that this is the busiest season of the year among the farming community, there was a large supply of cattle in the yards this morning; but, although larger in numbers they were of about the same quality as last week. Some lots were very fair shipping bullocks, but the greater proportion consisted of common to medium; however, taken together they were below average. The decline of [illegible] on all grades in New York last Tuesday, prevented most if not all, of our local shippers from operating, and consequently the best lots will go through on owners' account. On government account there was no inquiry of any moment, as the new contractors will not make any requisitions before the middle of August, and the speculators seeing no chance to "turn a penny," kept out of the ring. Some of them becoming disgusted at the losses they have sustained during the past two months have retired from the business and turmoil and turned their attention to speculating in cavalry horses, for which there is an active inquiry. A good many droves that last week would have brought 4c, found it very difficult to obtain 3¾c for to-day, while others that would have sold readily at 3½c, the holders are obliged to slip through, as they could not obtain an offer for them. On Friday morning the arrivals were numerous, which added to the number left over the day previous, argued a very poor prospect for the drovers, as there was no demand from any quarter. Taken in all its bearings it is the hardest opening we have seen in some time, and there is every prospect that there will be a decided and rapid decline to-morrow.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening, Aug. 1.—The close of the market has been equal to, if not worse, than the opening. There was a goodly number of fresh cattle on the market this morning in addition to what were left over from yesterday, and such was the reluctance of operators to purchase that they refused to buy at any price. The reason for this, is the poor miserable quality of the [illegible] as if they came from a "[illegible]" market, which look [illegible] of the corn cribs of Illinois and [illegible]. No doubt this is owing to the prevailing opinion among the farmers of the central part of this State, that the corn crop promises to be below an average, and that it will pay better to market their stock and hold on to the corn. We reduce our quotations ¼c on all grades, as that is about the average decline on the sales made. The market closed dull and heavy, with a prospect of a further decline next week; in fact some of the knowing ones say that it will drop until it reaches last year's prices. We give closing quotations as follows:

Premium	$4.25@4.50
Extra shipping	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]

DROVE NOTES.

We give the following sales during the week. Some lots were sold by the head on an estimated weight. Sometimes this is given rather high, but those sold by actual weight will justify our quotations:

Bixby sold Hughes 11 head, averaging 1144 lbs, at $3.15.

Geo. Groves sold Morris & Co. 56 head good state steers, averaging 1300 lbs, at $51.50 per head.

McBeth sold Morris & Co. 31 cows at $21.00 per head.

Major sold Morris & Co. 46 Missouri cows at $25.00 per head.

Hutchinson sold Morris 22 rough steers at $34.00 per head.

Mills sold Danbe 19 head at $25.00 per head.

Gregory sold Rigland 18 head, averaging 1085 lbs, at $2.85.

Adams sold Hastings & Co. 84 head, averaging 1125 lbs, at $3.25.

Hastings & Co, bought 200 head in small lots at $3.25.

Leach sold Hughes 19 head, averaging 1100 lbs, at $2.90.

Hyman & Ruble bought the following lots: 19 head, averaging 1,025 lbs at $2.90; 19 head, averaging 1,085 lbs at $2.75; 20 head, averaging 1,100 lbs at $2.80; 18 head, averaging 1,000 lbs at $2.60; 15 head, averaging 1 200 lbs at $3.00.

Adams sold Webb 16 head, averaging 1,180 lbs at $3.10.

Adams sold Holmes 13 head, averaging 1,150 lbs at $3.00.

Adams sold Funk 16 head, averaging 900 lbs at $2.75.

Morris, Rinneman & Walrell sold Hoffman 265 head, averaging 1,025 lbs on p. t.

Leach sold Moore 50 head, averaging 1,125 lbs at $2.90.

THE HOG MARKET.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 17,106. This is 4,304 more than last week, and 10,470 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Owing to the heavy receipts and a decline in New York the market has ended dull with a downward tendency, and closes dull and heavy at a decline of 25c on this day week.

We quote:

Choice heavy	$4.20@4.25
Heavy	4.00@4.20
Medium	3.75@3.85

SHEEP—Good Mutton Sheep are in fair demand and firm. Stock Sheep dull. Sales were:

62 Sheep, averaging 98 lbs, at ... $4.00
80 " " 115 " ... 4.27
27 " ... at $2.75 per head.

The Crops in Kansas, Iowa and Nebraska.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

KEOKUK, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1863.

Having travelled within the past six weeks through Western Missouri, Eastern Kansas, and Nebraska, and through Iowa, from west to east, I am prepared to say that the prospects for large crops of wheat, oats and corn were never so flattering before as they are now. In that region of country along the Missouri River, from Kansas City to Omaha City, a distance of three hundred miles, rains have been abundant and crops look first rate; but there is a region of about one hundred miles square in this portion of the State that the rains have escaped almost entirely, and the corn will be very light—not even a half crop. Wheat, however, is better than usual, and the crop of oats is very fair. Hay is very light. Potatoes are small—very small—and few in a hill. The farmers, panic stricken at the anticipated scarcity of provender, the coming fall and winter, are selling off all their stock; but as long as hogs are bringing three cents per pound it does not follow that money will be scarce on account of the partial failure of the corn crop. WM. B. HARLAN.

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 4.

STOCKS—Very strong.

Mo. 6s	71⅜	M. S.	[illegible]
N. Y. C. ex div	[illegible]	P. Ft. W & C	[illegible]
Harlem pfd	[illegible]	I. C. scrip	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	C. & P.	97
Erie pfd	[illegible]	C. & A.	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	C. & T.	[illegible]
Harlem	[illegible]	C. & R. I.	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	M. & P. du C.	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks without decided change.

U. S. 6s '81 c.	[illegible]	7 3-10s	[illegible]
U. S. 6s, '81 regd	[illegible]	1 per cent. new	[illegible]

MONEY—Very easy and large supply seeking investment at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange opened at 1.41¼ and closed dull at 1.41.

Gold opened at 126¾, and closed quiet at [illegible].

New York Cattle Market.

The current prices for the week, at all the markets, were as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, 10@11c and [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—First quality [illegible], and [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

VEAL CALVES, per pound—First quality, [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SHEEP—Per head—Extra [illegible]; prime [illegible] and [illegible]; common [illegible]; inferior [illegible].

SWINE—Corn-fed, heavy, [illegible]; light and medium [illegible]; still-fed [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Beeves, [illegible]; cows, 107; calves, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; swine, [illegible].

New York Markets—August 4.

COTTON—More active and 1c better; [illegible] for Middling Upland.

FLOUR—5@10c better and more active; [illegible] for extra state, [illegible] for extra round hoop Ohio, and [illegible] for trade brands. Market closing quiet.

WHISKY—Continues heavy at 44½@45c—chiefly at the latter.

GRAIN—Wheat more active and 1@2c better; [illegible] for Chicago spring; [illegible] for Milwaukee club; [illegible] for winter red western; [illegible] for winter red Illinois. Corn more active and 1c better; [illegible] for shipping mixed western—chiefly at [illegible]. Oats dull and decidedly lower at [illegible] for western.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet and closed a shade firmer with rather more doing. Bacon sides firm, and nothing of moment doing. Lard quiet and steady at [illegible].

Buffalo Market—Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Dull and no sales, except of fancy brands.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet; there were several sales in the afternoon on private terms, mostly small lots. Corn in moderate demand at 58c for fair; [illegible] for good, and [illegible] for very choice.

FREIGHTS—Weak; 13½c for corn, and 12½c for wheat.

IMPORTS—5,000 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, 31,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu rye.

EXPORTS—6,000 brls flour, [illegible] bu wheat, 21,000 bu corn, [illegible] bu oats, [illegible] bu rye.

Oswego Markets—Aug. 4.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand. Corn and other grains quiet.

FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 32c, wheat 10c, corn 9½c to New York.

Salt in New York.

Fine Liverpool is dull; Ground is in fair demand from stock, at [illegible] for invoices. There have been no arrivals. The demand for bulk is about equal to the receipts, and prices are unchanged. The only sale is a cargo of 800 tons Trieste, on terms not made public.

New Advertisements.

AGENTS AND SOLDIERS,

Wanted everywhere. From $5 to $15 a day guaranteed. Send along your name and the names of your friends. I will pay any person $1 for each extra name they send that will act as an agent. Write plain the names, Post Office, County and State; if a soldier, the name, company, regiment and location. Address P. S. NORDON, Cincinnati, Ohio. [illegible]

IF JOHN MYERS, who formerly resided in Liverpool and sailed from London in the ship Toronto for New York, in the month of January, [illegible], and it is believed resided for some time in New York and New Orleans, will communicate with Mr. RICHARD TREDAY, of Liverpool, England, Attorney at Law, he will hear of something to his advantage. [illegible]

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

The Twenty-First Annual Session will commence October 8th, and continue sixteen weeks.

FACULTY:

Dan'l Brainard, M. D. ... Surgery.
[illegible], M. D. ... Chemistry.
J. W. Freer, M. D. ... Institutes.
J. Adams Allen, M. D. ... Practice.
[illegible], M. D. ... Anatomy.
De Laskie Miller, M. D. ... Obstetrics.
[illegible], M. D. ... [illegible]
[illegible], M. D. ... Demonstrator.

FEES—[illegible]. Board $2.50 to $3.50 per week.

For further information or circular, address [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Flouring Mill. Water-power, unfailing, in an excellent location for custom or merchant work, near [illegible] Railroad, in Green County, Wisconsin. Title perfect [illegible]. I will sell the whole, or, to a good practical miller, a part interest. Terms easy. Inquire of F. W. DENSMORE, [illegible]

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.

The subscriber will have a few bushels of [illegible] Spring Wheat for sale about the first of September. It is as white as White Winter Wheat, and will yield from one-third to one-half more than any other kind of wheat. I will send a sample of [illegible] any one that will send me their address. [illegible]

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on THURSDAY, Sept. [illegible], 1863, [illegible]

Medicinal.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECT YOUR HEALTH
WITH
HOSTETTER'S
Stomach Bitters.

Strengthen the Stomach,
Invigorate the nerves,
Regulate the bowels,
Regenerate the liver,
Improve the appetite,
Animate the spirits,
Equalize the circulation,
Tone the whole system,
And thus prolong life
WITH
Hostetter's Bitters.

Defy unwholesome air,
Qualify impure water,
Guard against damp,
Prevent malarious fevers,
Anticipate indigestion,
Baffle fever and ague,
Brave all climates,
Recruit exhausted nature,
Sustain body and mind,
WITH
Hostetter's Bitters.

Enfeebled dyspeptics,
Toil-wearied operatives,
Soldiers in the hospital,
Pale, care worn citizens,
Settlers in new lands,
Travelers and explorers,
Victims of sea sickness,
The aged and decrepit,
Should all be provided
WITH
Hostetter's Bitters.

Harmless as a Stimulant,
Powerful as a Tonic,
Quick as a Corrective,
Safe as an Alterative,
Mild as a Laxative,
Sure as a Restorative,
Good as an Appetizer,
Pleasant as a Cordial—
Life has no safeguard
EQUAL TO
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

THE PERILS OF THE SEASON
AND
HOW TO AVOID THEM.

It is of infinite importance to the public to know that
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH BITTERS
Prevent, relieve and cure the complaints most prevalent in this climate during the
SPRING OF THE YEAR.

Their preventive operation is simple. Acting directly upon the stomach, and through the stomach upon the liver, the bowels, the circulation, and the nervous system, they impart to the whole organization a degree of vigor and elasticity which enables us to resist the unhealthy atmospheric influences, by which so many distressing maladies are produced and prolonged. The great predisposing cause of sickness is CONSTITUTIONAL and PHYSICAL DEBILITY. Disease, like a coward, generally assails the feeble, and turns aside from the strong. And this is especially true of the forms of disease which prevail at the breaking up of Winter. The first warm days of the Spring sun seem to thaw out from the frozen earth the elements of innumerable ailments. The miasma which the frost had hermetically sealed up, is let loose in clouds of vapor, and Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Diptheria, Rheumatism, Bilious Colic, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Physical and Mental Depression, and a low and feeble condition of all the vital functions, are among the most common consequences of the great Spring thaw which fills the air with unwholesome damps. FORTIFY IN ADVANCE against these prostrating and destructive agencies. IRON-PLATE the system, as it were, by resorting to a pure tonic and alterative, which will bring every organ and fibre of the frame into the best possible state for resisting the flying arrows of disease, which the fogs and winds of March, April and May bear upon their mephitic wings. Remember that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are like a strong garrison thrown into a fort before the approach of the enemy. THEY FORTIFY THE CITADEL OF LIFE AGAINST THE ATTACKS OF ALL MALADIES that arise from sudden changes of temperature, impure air, privation, exposure, excessive labor, and malarious exhalation. Hence they are

INVALUABLE IN CAMP,

And no military hospital ought to be without a sufficient supply, both for preventive and remedial purposes. Happily the attention of the

MEDICAL STAFF OF THE ARMY

Has been directed to the subject, and the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS congratulate the troops now in arms for the Union on the probability that the ADULTERATED CONTRACT STIMULANTS, at present used as medicines by the army surgeons, will soon be superceded by the purest and best Tonic, Alterative and Invigorant that has ever been presented to the Faculty in this or any other country. Since the war commenced considerable quantities of the preparation have been forwarded from time to time to field and line officers, both in the Western and Eastern armies, for their own personal use; and letters from some of the most eminent military men in the service attest the extraordinary virtues of the Bitters as a means of sustaining strength and promoting health in the midst of hardships and exposure, and also as a safe stimulant for the wounded. As private citizens, many of the officers of volunteers had proved the hygeian properties of the article, and, therefore, wisely resorted to it as a protective and a remedy, where their health is necessarily in greater peril than it would be in civil life.

Dyspepsia is never so general or so distressing as at this season. The appetite is keener, and is indulged to a greater extent in the Winter than at any other time of the year, and the consequence is that the functions of the stomach, bowels and liver are overtaxed during the cold weather, and are often in a relaxed and partially torpid condition when Spring arrives. NOW, therefore, this is a time to brace up the digestive and secretive organs for the Summer campaign with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To neglect this precaution [illegible] is to invite CHRONIC INDIGESTION, the most melancholy and distressing of all complaints.

As a REMEDY, as well as a Preventive, this [illegible]

Let those who wish to insure their health, for the Summer use HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as a Spring medicine.

PREPARED BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
PITTSBURGH, PENN.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

Episcopal Diocese of Illinois—Order of Services for the President's Thanksgiving Day.

The Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois, has issued the following instructions to the clergy and laity:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Illinois:

DEAR BRETHREN:—I hereby set forth and appoint the following as the order of service in those Churches in the Diocese where there shall be public worship, in conformity with the proclamation of the President of the United States, setting apart Thursday, the 6th day of August next, as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer.

I would also recommend that a collection be made in each church for the sick and wounded soldiers, and the amount forwarded for appropriation by the Chicago Sanitary Commission.

HENRY J. WHITEHOUSE,
Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1863.

Morning Prayer in the usual order.

Instead of the *Venite*, the Psalm or Hymn of Praise from the "*Form of Prayer to be used at Sea*," beginning—"If the Lord Himself had not been on our side."

Psalter. "The Fourth Selection."
First Lesson. Ezekiel XXXVII.
Second Lesson. Ephesians IV.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving shall be said the following:

PRAYER.

O Lord God of our salvation, we bless Thy Holy Name that it hath pleased Thee to hearken to the prayers of an afflicted people, and to grant us such present help as causeth us to hope for Thy full deliverance from our miserable confusions. We do this day devoutly praise Thy goodness, which comforteth us now after the time that thou has plagued us, and the years wherein we have suffered adversity. Continue, we beseech Thee, Thy gracious favor, and multiply upon us Thy mercy, covering us with the shadow of Thy wings until this calamity be over past. Send forth Thy light and Thy truth to guide us and bring us to the fullness and unity of peace. Direct and prosper all events and counsels to preserve the Union of these States, and maintain their constitution, so that truth and justice, brotherly kindness and charity, unity and concord, may be the stability of our times, and make this nation a praise in the earth. We acknowledge our unworthiness, and the grievous sins which have provoked Thy judgment to lay us thus in a place of darkness, and the deep. But our cry hath entered. We look only to Thee in our triumph and in our sorrow, the Giver of victory, as the Author of aid to the afflicted. May Thy mercy, and the Comforter, repentance and amendment of life, [illegible] and increase in us a spirit of love and thankfulness, of peaceable obedience to Thy laws, and of fervent zeal for Thy Holy Faith. Guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom from on high, and let Thy Holy Spirit rule the hearts and strengthen the hands of all to whom are committed offices of trust. Subdue anger, prejudice and vain glory. Take away all ignorance, hardness of heart and contempt of Thy word, and so fetch home, blessed Lord, those who have gone out from us, that we may again become One in the goodly heritage which Thou gavest to our Fathers.

And while we rejoice, may we also be ready to weep with those who weep, and remember in sympathy those who have jeoparded their lives unto the death in the high places of the field. Most gracious Father, look in pity on all our brethren who, in this success of our arms, are sufferers in mind, body or estate. In their pains of body and distress of soul, let the comforts of Thy grace abound toward them. Relieve them effectually in their general necessities; assuaging the pain of their wounds and making all their bed in their sickness. Sanctify the sorrows of the bereaved, endue them with patience under their affliction, and with resignation to Thy blessed will.

Do, Oh Lord, for our country and for us all, what seemeth to Thee good in Thy love, and our need. Thou art a most strong tower to all who put their trust in Thee, to whom all things in Heaven and earth do bow and obey. Be now and evermore our defence, and make us know and feel that there is no other name under Heaven given to man, in whom, and through whom, we may receive salvation, but only the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Collect Epistle and Gospel shall be as follows:

For the Collect, that appointed in the "*Form of Prayer to be used at Sea*," beginning—"O Almighty God, the sovereign commander of all the world;" changing only in the fourth line the word "*victory*" into "*victories of our army and navy*."

The Epistle and Gospel the same as those set forth in the "Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving for the fruits of the Earth," viz.:

Epistle, St. James, I, 16.
Holy Gospel, St. Matt., V, 43.

NOTE.—Please forward the amount collected to the "Chicago Sanitary Commission" by Express, or in draft by mail; unless a special appropriation of it can be made to soldiers or those families from your own flock and "household of faith."

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT HAMBURG.

What the Americans Have Sent.

We condense the following account of the agricultural exhibition at Hamburg, Germany, which opened on the morning of the 14th inst., from the correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*. It was preceded, on the previous evening, by a dinner, given at Street's Hotel on the Alsterdamm, by the guarantors, to the committee and foreign commissioners. Among others, the American Commissioner, Hon. Joseph Wright, was called upon:

Mr. Wright, who is well known in Germany, and enjoys great personal popularity, made a few remarks on the American tenacity of the doctrine of non-intervention. He said that we meant it when we said we wanted to be let alone; he alluded to the good feeling which had ever existed between the United States and Germany, and to the fact that it was with Prussia that our country, in 1797, made its first treaty—a treaty which has been faithfully observed to this day. He told his hearers that God in His good providence knows the time when America will master its troubles, and urged Europe to look on while we (the United States) would get on. In conclusion, he gave the following toast:

> Hamburg, one of the great commercial cities of the world. Nobly has she withstood for nearly one thousand years arbitrary power and despotic influences, owing her freedom to commerce and the knowledge thereby acquired of the interests of humanity, and she cannot but sympathise with any people struggling for freedom and the elevation of man.

The exhibition opened on the 14th. The exhibitors themselves—even though they came way from America at great expense—are charged full prices for admission; and this with other unpleasant demonstrations of red tape and old fogyism, has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction. Others, having vague ideas of the splendor of the London Exhibition last year, are disappointed in the commonplace fragile style of the buildings, which, indeed, are hardly equal to those of an ordinary county jail. The decorations are more pretentious, but the actual accommodations for live stock, though not more extensive, are not a whit superior.

Besides the commissioner of our Government, Hon. Joseph Wright, and the American Consul, Mr. James H. Anderson, whose courteous attentions to American visitors as the right man in the right place, various States are represented by special commissioners, such as Rhode Island by Gov. Dyer, Vermont by Col. Needham, Massachusetts by Mr. Flint, and New Jersey by Mr. Condict and Gen. Halstead. A number of the Americans residing in Northern Europe have also taken pains to visit Hamburg during the exhibition week.

The principal American apartment is filled with agricultural implements, among which, of course, McCormick's reaper has the preeminence. Yet the German visitors seem fully as much pleased with the odd little contrivances of Yankee land; for instance, a certain patented iron hog trough—as simple as A B C—attracts a great deal of attention, and is admired, and its peculiarities experimented on by swarms of delighted and corpulent German farmers. A number of New York houses are represented, and their manufactures seem to be immensely suggestive to possible future purchasers, who copy their addresses in large note books; for it should be borne in mind that the visitors to this exhibition are practical men—the large farmers of Germany—who come here to buy and to get ideas of the future improvement of their property. Many of the American inventions astonish rather than please them.

In relation to the second day Mr. Wright writes as follows:

> "HAMBURG, July 15, 1863.
>
> "The second day of the great exhibition was the largest show of stock of modern times. There were five thousand entries. Campbell, of Vermont, takes three premiums on sheep, two of the first class. There were seventeen hundred entries of sheep. McCormick thrashes all the Europeans, and got the golden medal. Our glorious flag and coat of arms is seen all about us, surrounded by a loyal people. More than [illegible] persons are inside of the grounds to-day. 40,000 thalers were taken at the gates yesterday. May our glorious army be as successful in thrashing the rebels.
>
> "As Campbell, McCormick, and other Americans, in competition, met the nations here assembled. I do regret that our people have taken so little interest in the exhibition.
>
> "Never was there such an opening for American skill and industry. We have not a thousand articles on exhibition.
>
> (Signed) JOSEPH A. WRIGHT,
> "United States Commissioner."

A STARTLING REPORT.

Desperation of the Rebels.

OFFERS MADE TO FRANCE.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, July 29th.]

That the Slaveholders' Confederacy, after living so long on the delusive hope of foreign intervention, would close its career by throwing itself into the arms of any despot or oligarchy that would accept so questionable a gift, has long been anticipated. This rebellion is so thoroughly un-American in its ideas and aims, so hostile to the spirit of the age, so completely impelled by influences and aspirations with which reactionists and liberticides alone can sympathize, that the following from the *Daily News* has great intrinsic probability. Mr. Ben. Wood, M. C., editor of the *News*, has never given a vote in Congress, nor uttered a sentiment anywhere, that the rebels need object to, and he has earned and won their implicit confidence. We believe, therefore, that he has warrant for the following remarkable revelation, which takes the form of a letter from Washington. Read! read!

[From the New York News, July 28th.]

Since the return of Vice President Stephens to Richmond, several facts have been brought to light, calculated to make people think that his mission was not simply confined to the topics contained in Jeff. Davis' instructions, but has a far more important object in view.

A gentleman connected with the State Department tells me to-day that, independently of his public and ostensible mission, Mr. Stephens had been entrusted by the President of the Confederacy with a mission [illegible] the first was only a cloak to conceal the second, and that revelations [illegible] by a Cabinet Council, and by the sending of a bearer of dispatches to London and Paris by Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

This bearer of dispatches carries with him, I am told, a proposition of alliance to Louis Napoleon, in which the Confederate Government proposes to the Emperor of the French to acknowledge for ever the right of France to a protectorate upon Mexico, and upon the republics of Central America, and the offer of free trade with the South for the term of 25 years.

At the same time, Jeff. Davis, in compliance with the well-known spirit of antagonism, existing in Europe on the question of Slavery, proposes to modify that institution in a manner consistent with the requirements of civilization and humanity.

In exchange, the President of the Confederate Government demands the recognition of the South and the raising of the blockade; and, should this measure cause a war between the Northern States and France, all that the Confederate Government requires in such a case is the co-operation of her navy. Neither a man nor a musket is needed from Europe, but simply vessels of war and a few iron-clad ships.

Mr. Slidell, to whom these communications have been transmitted, is authorized to offer the same inducements to every nation that may feel inclined to comply with the wishes of the South, and particularly to Spain, to which the possession of Cuba and the southern part of San Domingo would be guaranteed forever, should she decide to lend her assistance to the permanent foundation of the Southern Confederacy.

I am also told that Mr. Slidell is invited to take advice of Louis Napoleon in everything belonging to the institutions to be hereafter framed by the Southern Confederacy, to solicit his opinion as regards the best means to be employed for the foundation south of Mason and Dixon's line of a strong, consolidated Government, and even to promise him a protectorate upon Texas, should he deem the independence of that State necessary to his designs upon Mexico.

In fact, the proposition of Jeff. Davis to Louis Napoleon is that of offensive and defensive alliance, attended with as large another [illegible] as a Government can [illegible] action or dignity without losing its [illegible] before making these [illegible] of character. The Emperor of France and propositions [illegible] institution of slavery, Jeff. Davis sent Mr. Stephens with a secret message to Mr. Lincoln to advise him of the resolutions of his Cabinet, and to ask him whether he would not consent, before applying to Europe for protection and support, and thereby to run the risk of injuring the democratic institutions of this country, to an armistice and to a convention of all the States for the settlement of the pending difficulties.

The mission of Mr. Stephens was then looking, as you will see, to the preservation of the free Democratic institutions of the South, and was opposed to any encroachments by foreign power upon that country. The refusal of Mr. Lincoln to see him has baffled the project of Mr. Davis, and has apparently forced the South to place itself under the protectorate of the empires and monarchies of Europe—an event which may threaten the integrity of our own liberties in the North.

The "settlement" in question being nothing less than the acknowledgment of the independence of the rebel States, and the destruction of the Union. The threat of making the above offer to France and England was the coercive lash to be wielded over the head of the Administration in case of non-compliance with the rebel demand.—ED.

THE FRENCH USURPATION

An Emperor for Mexico.

When Gen. Forey entered the city of Mexico on the 10th of June, he issued an address to the Mexicans, in which he said he had "contracted a sacred duty, and that is to labor "incessantly to give you what you most desire, peace, order, justice and true liberty." He added that when "an edifice had been destroyed, it can only be reconstructed by degrees." Precisely one month from that day, the French plot was ready for promulgation; "order" was restored by the proclamation of an empire, and the edifice to be reconstructed by "degrees," was built as hastily as one of Aladdin's palaces.

The Empire is the immediate work of French arms and French influence. The "Council of Notabilities" is an improvised body, obedient to the suggestions of Forey and prompt to do such duty as he may assign to it. Gen. Almonte was at the head of the Provisional Government, acting in conjunction with two associates. The determined defence made by Juarez, and the response made to his efforts by the people of the several States, indicate the spirit of the Mexicans to stand by their own Government, and the favor with which they regard their own republican institutions. They at least have shown no desire to change the Republic for an Empire, or to have a King rather than a President. A year ago this day, Mr. Corwin, writing to Mr. Seward, said:

> Never were the Mexicans better united in any scheme whatever than now in opposition to foreign intervention, whether the object of that intervention be the establishment of a throne with a foreign potentate upon it, or the setting up of Almonte or any other chief under foreign auspices. All the rival chiefs, with one or two exceptions, are in the field in support of the present Government.

On the 3d of June, 1862, Mr. Corwin wrote:

> Almonte is evidently the agent to subvert the present Government and establish in its stead a monarchy more or less absolute, having for its representative some European prince. The Archduke Maximilian is likely to be the man. * * * The idea of a foreign potentate is rejected by a vast majority of all parties.

On the 16th of April, 1862, La Graviere and Saligny, as Plenipotentiaries of the French Emperor, issued an address to the people, in which they said:

> We wish equal justice for all, and we wish that this justice shall not be impaired by the force of our arms. Our only aim is to inspire the honorable and pacific portion of the country with the courage to declare their free will.

The quotations here made indicate the feelings of the Mexicans in regard to the intervention proposed by France, and prove their hostility to any change. They also show the professions of France, which, in the light of subsequent revelations, have been proved to be deceitful. In March, 1862, before the tripartite alliance of France, England and Spain had been ruptured, Mr. Seward said in a circular that the President relied upon the assurance of the allies that "they were in pursuit of no political object," and that any doubts he had entertained had been removed by "the frank explanations" of the three powers that they had "no intentions of intervening to procure a change in the constitutional form of government now existing in Mexico, or any political change which should be in opposition to the will of the Mexican people." We have been so absorbed in our own troubles that there has been little time to attend to the complications which have threatened us by this intrusion upon the continent of North America by a European power, and this contemptuous disregard of the often proclaimed Monroe doctrine has been made without a protest, or what would have been better, a manly assertion of our faith in the principle so ostentatiously paraded on other occasions. France has moved quietly but surely, and now her position is fraught with consequences and results which may be to us the most serious.

The newly elected Emperor is Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and oldest brother of the Emperor of Austria. He is thirty-one years of age, and is married to a daughter of the King of Belgium. He is Vice Admiral of the Austrian navy. The Archduke has been sounded in regard to his candidacy for the throne of Mexico, and has heretofore been mentioned in connection with that office. It has been said that Louis Napoleon offered this Mexican bauble to Austria, in consideration of the cession by the latter of Venetia to the kingdom of United Italy. Austria disdained the bribe. It is also said that Spain has intimated that one of her Princes would be the most suitable occupant of the Halls of the Montezumas. However these things may be, the choice has fallen upon Maximilian, and in the event of his declining, Louis Napoleon may nominate to the vacancy. It is easy to see that whether Max or a French puppet be the Emperor, it is all the same to Louis Napoleon. He will control the incumbent and manipulate him as he chooses.

REBELLION ADVOCATED IN THE NORTH.

Speech of the Leader of the Irish Copperheads of New York, to the Young Men's Irish Catholic Association, on the Fourth of July.

In order that the public may understand fully and distinctly the animus which governs City Judge John H. McCunn, the Irish leader, in his course during the late Jeff. Davis riots, and his shameless release of many of the prominent rioters and thieves, on *habeas corpus*, we reprint a report of his speech, delivered in Brooklyn, to an Irish Catholic association, on the Fourth of July last, as taken from the *Sunday Mercury*:

The Hon. Judge McCunn was then introduced, amid loud applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Fellow citizens of the city of Brooklyn—It was not my intention to say anything to you to-day. I was invited but yesterday by your committee to meet you on this occasion. I had other engagements; but after hearing your committee I consented to be with you to-day, and to be simply one of yourselves. But since listening to the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Alderman Tiernan, and hearing the name of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton (cheers,) it made the blood course through my veins with the speed of electricity. That name stands out in bold relief on the pages of American history—nay, on the pages of the History of the World. He suffered more as a martyr of the Revolution than any other man. (Cheers.) This second Declaration of Independence, word for word, read by our Southern brethren, had filled their breasts with the same patriotism that possessed the patriots of '76. (Great cheering.) I mean what I say, and I am ready to abide the responsibility. (Immense applause.) I say this is an unholy, partisan war. ("That's the talk.") This is the gloomiest Fourth of July that this country has ever witnessed. At this moment we hear the booming of the cannons of destruction (at Gettysburg) slaughtering our brethren and our fathers, and our sweethearts [illegible] If we were fighting for a principle [illegible] not appreciate our efforts. (Yes—the nigger.) The Republicans are asking who fired the first shot at our flag on Fort Sumter? I say that the first that fired at our flag was fired at Rochelor, the United States officer, whose sweet warm blood went up as an offering to constitutional liberty. The next shot that was fired was by Brown, a poor wretch that was hung for the offence. (Great cheering.) Two years since (March the 16th, 1861,) I found published the Southern Constitution. Have you read it? If you have not, read it. It is the same as your own Constitution, with some very important and some very proper amendments. (The Judge then read the amendments.)

But enough. I did not intend to be thus long, for the slaughter of good, brave men to-day fills me with sadness. But these wretches, shoddy contractors and satellites of this weak Administration, can creep through the world unaffected by our sufferings."

He then concluded by advising the young men to go home and discuss this question calmly.

The Judge's advice seems to have been attended with effect, for the discussion of the question was practically taken up again in the cheers for Jeff. Davis, and the burning of the Orphan Asylum, which resulted on the following 13th and 14th inst.

THE COLORED TROOPS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

Their Bravery Under Fire at Fort Wagner—Scenes in the Hospitals.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]
PORT ROYAL, July 24, 1863.

Fresh honors crown the loyal troops, who fully had their character for bravery and reliance been established, that in the recent assault upon Fort Wagner our veteran troops, rettle were allowed [illegible] honor be it said) refuse nor did they [illegible] or their support. Before forming them into line Gen. Strong, who and by his soldierly and kind bearing toward them secured their confidence, raising his stentorian voice, cried out, "Is there a man here who thinks himself unable to sleep in that fort to-night?" The earth rang with the thunder of their "No!" Turning to their color-bearer, he said: "Is there any man to take his place if this brave color-bearer should fall?" With lifting of hands, and leaping, and almost yelling, all through the enthusiastic ranks, came the response, "Yes! Yes!!"

GEN. STRONG'S TESTIMONY.

From Gen. Strong himself, as he lay in the hospital four days afterward, suffering from his ghastly wound, I learned that those men had "had no sleep for three nights, no food since morning, and had marched several miles." Under cover of darkness they stormed the fort, facing a stream of fire, faltering not till the ranks were broken by shot and shell, and in all these severe tests, which would have tried even veteran troops, "they fully met my expectations," said the General, "for many of them were killed, wounded or captured on the walls of the fort. No man broke till fired upon."

THE SUPPORT OF THE COLORED REGIMENT.

The 6th Connecticut, who had honored themselves at Jacksonville, co-operating with colored troops, supported the 54th in the assault. Several of the officers lying in the hospital confirm the testimony of General Strong. The regiment went in 700 strong, and brought off only 300 sound men. Of 17 officers, only three came out unhurt. The number of killed I have not learned. About 200 are now lying in our hospitals. Some who had prophesied that the colored man would not stand fire, but had finally yielded in his favor, still contended that ghastly wounds and sufferings, with slaughter and death of comrades, would quash all their love of freedom and soldiering, and silence the boasts of their friends.

WOUNDED COLORED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

On the second and fourth days after the fight, I passed through nearly all the wards of the hospital. On the second day a very large proportion of their wounds had not been dressed, and of course they were very painful. Some lay with shattered legs or arms, or both; others with limbs amputated. Rebel bullets, grape, shells and bayonets have made sad havoc. Standing amidst a large number, I said: "Well, boys, this was not a part of the programme, was it?" "Oh, yes, indeed; we expected to take all that comes," said one. Others said, "Thank God, we went in to live or die."

It out of it and home, how many would enlist again? With brightened faces and some raising of even wounded arms or hands, all said, "Oh, yes, yes." Some sang out, "Oh, never give it up till the last rebel be dead," or "the last brother breaks his chains," or, "if all our people get their freedom, we can afford to die."

Frank Myers, from Ohio, whose arm was badly shattered by a shell, said, "Oh, I thank God so much for the privilege; I went in to live or die as he please." He stood right under the uplifted sword of their brave Colonel Shaw, on the very top of the parapet, as he cried, "Rush on, rush on, boys!" and then suddenly fell, quickly followed by Myers himself.

No man can pass among these sufferers, so patient, so cheerful, hear them express their desire for a speedy recovery, first and only, that they may (the almost universal expression,) "try it over again;" also, their firm conviction that they are soldiers for Jesus, to help on this war of freedom for all the oppressed, and not be inspired with the desperate abhorrence of slavery and unquenchable desire for the freedom of their race. I have seen much to admire in them as servants, laborers in the field; as soldiers, in camp, on the battle field, but never so much in all these relations that is so truly manly, heroic and sublime as exhibited in the furnace fires of war.

NEGRO SYMPATHY.

The sympathy and kind affection of the colored people are unmeasured. Yesterday Peter, from a plantation seven miles distant, calling on General Saxton, said: "General, I bro't load of corn from our people for de sogers in de hospital. Some gives two ears, some four, some more, as dey be able. May de poor wounded sogers have it?" "Yes, yes; I thank them for it," said the General. Men, women, and children, by the hundred, have turned ministering angels to their suffering benefactors, as the baskets of corn, figs, melons, pies, cakes, kettles of coffee, soup, and numberless other tokens of sympathy clearly evince.

We find in the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the following incidents of the attack upon the rebel fort:

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A BLACK SOLDIER BY THE REBELS.

One of the colored soldiers who had faithfully stood at his post, and refused to fall back when the rebels drove in our pickets, was afterward brought into our lines. The rebels, not content with having murdered him, had cut both his ears off and scalped him. As his comrades looked upon this hideous sight they grit their teeth and swore never to take another prisoner; and I can assure you that the rebels will find that the 54th will retaliate in this case without waiting for special or general orders.

A NEGRO SOLDIER CATCHES A REBEL.

One laughable incident connected with this engagement is as follows: After the rebels had retreated, a colored sergeant belonging to the 5th Massachusetts, and very stunted, was seen coming in with a secesh prisoner. The rebel was one of those tall specimens of the chivalry who seem to have been originally intended for astronomical observations, while his captor was a stunted negro who could with ease have walked between the legs of his prize. It was a ludicrous sight—the little contraband, with expanding eyes, large mouth, ivory glistening, lugging his own arms and those of his prisoner, and beside him was a long-haired, sunken jawed, sallow-faced specimen of Southern vegetation, humbly following his enterprising colored brother.

ORDER OF CONGRATULATION.

On Friday morning, the 17th inst., the following order from Gen. Gilmore was read at the head of each regimental command and received with cheers:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE SOUTH,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 17, 1863.

The Brigadier General commanding presents his congratulations and thanks to the army which he has the honor to command, for their brilliant victory on the 10th instant, which places them three miles nearer the rebel stronghold of Sumter, the first among all our country's defences against a foreign foe that felt the polluting tread of traitors.

Our labors, however, are not over; they are just begun; and while the spires of the rebel city still loom up in the dim distance, hardships and privations must be endured before our hopes and expectations can find their full fruition in victory. Let us emulate the heroic deeds of our brothers in arms at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and add to that roll of fame, which will be transmitted to posterity. Special thanks are due to Brigadier General J. Vodges and his command, for the untiring energy and patient endurance displayed by them in erecting batteries on Folly Island, under almost every conceivable disadvantage, and to Brigadier General George C. Strong and his command, for the heroic gallantry with which they carried the enemy's batteries on Morris Island, this being the first instance during the war in which powerful batteries have been successfully assaulted by a column disembarked under a heavy artillery fire.

Q. A. GILMORE,
Brigadier General Commanding.

What Soldiers "Snacks" are Made of.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Express*, of Saturday, has the following paragraph, which will cause a weak feeling in the stomach of many of our soldiers, who have taken "snacks" in that town:

> The negro women (two in number) who served cooked dog meat to the soldiers near this city, a day or two since, were caught and a whipping of thirty-nine lashes administered to each. The dish was served in the shape of a Brunswick stew, in which dog and pork meat were promiscuously mixed, and dealt out to purchasers at the rate of one dollar a snack.
>
> Though a singular taste was observed about the meat, the discovery that any portion of it was canine was not made until a considerable part of the stew had been eaten. An examination of the bones was then made, when they were found to be veritable dog bones. We are glad to know that a swift and just punishment was visited upon the women who perpetrated this infamous deception. The love of money is the root of much evil, and we again advise our soldier friends to be on their guard against eating cheap meat pies, served by irresponsible negro cooks. They know not what they may eat in them.

OUR BRITISH FRIENDS.—A private letter of the latest date from Liverpool says:

"One of the iron-clad rams building by the Messrs. Lairds at Birkenhead for the rebels was launched on the 4th inst. They are fitting her out with so much expedition [illegible] She is to have two turrets; [illegible] stern, and is plated with iron plates [illegible] inches thick. Their speed will be from 12 to 13 knots per hour. No pains or expense has been spared [illegible]."

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond Sentinel to the Peace Democrats.

From late files of Southern papers we glean the following items of interest:

NO PEACE DEMOCRATS—NO UNION—NEVER—NEVER.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, July 23.]

Of all the formal expressions of public opinion which have come to us from the United States, we have noticed but one that has a kind word for the people of these Confederate States. True, they all claim that we are one people with them; that we belong to the same country and the same Government; and, in short, are their brethren. But the dominant party breathes out against us nothing but slaughter and destruction, and denounce us with as much demoniacal fury

> "As all the fiends from Heaven that fell,
> Had pealed the banner-cry of Hell."

The New Hampshire Democrats, addressing the citizens of the Confederacy, pledge us that if we will come back into the Union they will do all in their power to gain for us such guarantees as will secure our safety. This proposition we believe to be as frankly made as it is courteously expressed. We believe it to be an honest proposition; for Franklin Pierce and Millard Fillmore, and a few others, have pursued a course that commands confidence in their sincerity. We credit the simple word of them sooner than we would as many others as could be sworn in a week by the men who promised that the peace should be preserved at Fort Sumter and the existing *status* maintained, at the very time that they were sending rather the material of war.

We respond, therefore, to the New Hampshire Democrats with courtesy and respect. But we tell them what they must know, when we say to them that they are powerless to secure for us those guarantees of which they admit the necessity.

We had to take care of ourselves. Falling back on our sovereign rights, and calling upon God to vindicate us, we assumed a separate national life. From that time, the men who wilfully destroyed the Union have been assailing us with all the engines of destruction.

Do the New Hampshire Democrats suppose for one moment that we could so much as think of reunion with such a people? Rather tell one to be wedded to a corpse! Rather join hands with a fiend from the pit! We exhausted conciliation before we separated. Thenceforth there was no room for so much as a thought of reunion. We had buried our dead out of our sight, and the mourners had become comforted. Since that time our false allies have been our vindictive foes. We have ten thousand atrocities to remember against them. The blood of many thousands of martyrs is between them and us. A thousand feelings of horror repel the bare idea of a renewal of association.

This cruel war may stop if the North so wills it. And when those in the United States who are disposed to deal fairly with us, shall gain the rule, we may in time begin to bury the many bitter memories which now add energy to our resentments, and may make with them treaties that shall be mutually advantageous. Perhaps hereafter good will may be revived again. *But Union—never let it be mentioned!* Never, Never. *It is impossible.* Let the Democrats at the North content themselves with securing the next best thing. Let them frankly extend to us the hand of peace and propose that the feuds and bitterness of the present be buried, and that the two Republics be good neighbors and good friends. It is either this, or the kill, burn, destroy, consume, annihilate of the fanatics. There is no middle course. For ourselves, we shall stand for our independence so long as they are denied.

PROGRESS OF NEGRO ENLISTMENTS.

Statements of Regiments Raised and Raising.

DIFFICULTIES, QUESTIONS OF PAY, SUBSTITUTES, &C.

[Special Correspondence of Cincinnati Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, July 25, 1863.

The *Gazette* was doubtless right, some months ago, in declaring that it could find no motives for calling on negroes to enlist as soldiers, while we refused them the protection and pay of soldiers, and no justice in drafting them, while we refused them the privileges, though holding them strictly to all the responsibilities of citizenship.

Since that time, however, the question of recruiting negroes has been placed on a somewhat different basis. The President is unfortunately tardy in authoritatively proclaiming his intentions; but the most earnest friends of the negro soldiers have assurances from him, amply satisfying them as to his intention to protect all his troops alike, whatever their color.

But, whether this may be relied upon or not, whatever may be thought of the justice or magnanimity of our treatment of the despised race we are calling to our aid, there can be no doubt of the greatness of the negro's present opportunity. For the first time it is possible—under unfavorable circumstances, it may be, but still it is possible—for them to vindicate their manhood on the field, to gain their freedom by proving that they have the spirit to earn it, and to win just such consideration as their deeds shall deserve. Perceiving this, Mr. Fred. Douglas and others of the negro leaders have gone heartily into the work of recruiting, and are using all their power to get a fair representation of our negro population into the field at the earliest moment.

They are not blind, nor are their people, to certain manifest wrongs in the system of negro recruiting. The efficiency and valor of negro soldiers have been established; why should they not receive as much pay as other soldiers? They do not object to serving under white officers, but when a negro proves himself fully qualified for a Lieutenant's, or Captain's or Colonel's duties, why should not his services secure him such promotion? But, in spite of these and other inequalities, the negro leaders have made up their minds that this is their opportunity to vindicate their rights by their deeds; that, as to protection, they will protect themselves—as to pay and promotion, they will demonstrate that they have earned them in the faith that inevitable justice will then secure them.

Negro recruiting in earnest has been going on but a short time; it was in the summer Gov. Andrew made the beginning; since then the progress has been beyond any reasonable anticipation. At this time we have negro regiments, completely recruited, organized, and either in the field or in camps of instruction and ready at any time to be ordered into active service, as follows:

Two Massachusetts regiments, in the field.
Two South Carolina regiments, in the field.
One North Carolina regiment, in the field.
One Philadelphia regiment, ready for service.
One Washington (D. C.) regiment, ready for service.
One Kansas regiment, in the field.
Two New Orleans regiments, in the field.
Four Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, in the field.
One Rhode Island artillery company, in the field.

In all fourteen regiments and one battery full and either in or ready for active service.

Then we have negro regiments raising and partially organized, as follows:

One Philadelphia regiment, nearly half full.
One Washington (D. C.) regiment, nearly half full.
One Baltimore regiment.
One Virginia (Fortress Monroe) regiment.
One North Carolina (Newbern) regiment.
Two South Carolina regiments.
One Ohio (Camp Delaware) regiment.
One New Orleans Regiment.
Sixteen Mississippi and Tennessee regiments.
In all, organizing and many of them well advanced, 25 regiments.

It is possible that there may be some others, now being recruited, not embraced in this table; but it is certain that the above are all *vital* organizations, and will speedily be full.

It may not be generally known that the navy has all along been enlisting negroes just as freely as whites. The jolly tars never objected to the color of a man's skin, if he would fight; and the Navy Department never recognized any distinctions save those of merit. Negroes are in several cases petty officers, and they have at least one pilot in the person of Robert Small, of whom the service is justly proud.

The question of paying negro soldiers however, is an unfortunate muddle; and dependent on this is the question of accepting negroes as substitutes for white drafted men—a course which it is believed in many localities, particularly along the border, would do more than any one thing to make the conscription popular.

The act of 17th July, 1862, under which negro soldiers were first recruited, provided that they should be paid only $10 per month, and should have no bounty. (That was before negroes had fought at Port Hudson.)

The Conscription Act, passed at the last session, provides for the enrollment of *all citizens*, irrespective of color; and Judge Bates' recent decision makes the negro—for all the purposes of this act, at least—a citizen. If a negro is drafted, inasmuch as the law makes no distinction in the pay of drafted men, he gets his thirteen dollars a month.

Here comes the anomaly. We beg negroes to volunteer, and offer them ten dollars a month. After the more earnest and patriotic of them have thus gone into the service, we draft the laggards and unwilling, and pay them three dollars a month more than we do the volunteers! Of course, this flagrant injustice demands correction, and for the present has a discouraging effect on enlistments. That, in the face of it, their regiments should fill up as rapidly as they have done, is high testimony to the anxiety of the negroes to enter the service, in spite of every discouragement, and rebuff and danger.

Meantime there comes another complication. It seems that negroes have already been accepted as substitutes, in several places where the draft is in progress, have been informed and sent into the service. What is the Department going to do about a case like that?

There is every promise that the negro regiments shall be well officered. The officers are all men who have seen active service, and all are required to pass a very rigid examination [illegible]

THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The Policy, Designs, and Conduct of Louis Napoleon.

[From the New York Independent.]

In the course of an article on the probability of French intervention in behalf of the rebels, the New York *Independent* thus describes the policy, designs and conduct of the bad, ambitious despot who now rules France:

When Napoleon became Emperor, he found it impossible to enlist in his service the wise and just men of France. They abhorred him and his doings too much. He therefore had to address himself elsewhere, and he has done so in two directions.

He has appealed to the ignorant common people. This he did by casting about for the means of feeding the French appetite for "glory;" and this means he found, not by laboring for the real wealth and happiness of the French at home, but by systematically setting about a course of intermeddling abroad; of carrying on wars, and arbitrating political measures, in such a manner as should constantly employ France in a prominent place, and exhibit her as the ruling power of the earth. In this he dealt with France through Paris; for he who satisfies the population of Paris, satisfies that of France—a fact well known, but which we need not here stop to explain. Accordingly, he began with the Crimean war; continued meanwhile the occupation of Rome, pushed the French colonization of Cochin China, followed up his principle with the campaign of 1859 against Austria, and lastly, has steadily pressed toward the position of arbitrator in America, both by actually seizing Mexico, and by urging England to help him command the United States; always beginning, always leading, always deciding.

While thus keeping in the very front of the march of nations, he was also industriously laboring for the same end by enormous expenditures in decorating and rebuilding Paris, and in using public money to provide work for the Parisian workmen, and even to help them live cheap, by tampering with the natural prices current by way of bounties to bakers, and the like.

The other helper toward which the Emperor cast his eyes was the Roman Catholic Church. For a singular coincident tendency is traceable both in his home and foreign politics, to so act as may as far as possible help, and no more than necessary harm, the Roman Catholic Church. In the Crimean war, as today in the Polish interest, he is for the Latin and against the Greek Church. In the Italian war, he steadily repressed the anti-papal spirit. His bayonets have long been the sole power that enabled the Pope to stay in Rome. His whole Mexican expedition counts as one vast investment in Mexican Roman Catholic stock. To shape the affairs of the United States by authority, would break down the influence and dignity of the most vital and active Protestantism in the world.

A few facts will sufficiently show how utterly unprincipled, and how hideously cruel, this strong, bad man is. Some of them are from Kinglake's evidence, but most from that far juster and weightier witness, De Tocqueville.

The Emperor of France perjured himself by destroying, in December, 1851, the Republican Constitution of France, which he had repeatedly publicly sworn to support.

In order to make himself Emperor, he bribed the French troops in Paris with one dollar per man, and bribed and cajoled their officers in various ways. Then he sent some of these troops, on December 2, 1851, to violently disperse the Representative Assembly. They did it at the point of the bayonet, striking and wounding several representatives. About two hundred and forty of them, including nearly all the most eminent and reputable statesmen of France, were then carried off at once to criminal prisons; some of them handcuffed, and all of them being conveyed in the prison vans or carts used for carrying the worst French criminals.

For similar reasons, the more patriotic Generals were seized on that morning in their beds, handcuffed, and carried in criminal vans to felons' cells.

Within a little time after this, at least ten thousand men, from among the most wise and energetic of the Republicans of France, were banished to Cayenne, where they must have been sent to die by slow murder, because that region is fatal to Europeans as rice swamps are. Thus the courage of that party [illegible]

MORE EVIDENCE CONCERNING THE SECESSION CONSPIRACY.

Testimony of a Louisiana Democrat.

[From the Nashville (Tenn.) Union.]

The following letter will be read with deep interest, as furnishing new confirmation of the already well established villainy of the rebel leaders:

MR. EDITOR: The conspiracy to overthrow our government, which has involved us in this terrible war, so disastrous to our portion of the country, ought to be established by proofs so conclusive, that its existence will never be called in question. Let posterity know the guilty authors of all this mischief. They should not be allowed to divide the blame with any body else.

To render their memory still more justly execrated, a record should be preserved, as far as practicable, of their barbarities and outrages in prosecuting the war. In both points of view, I ask you to publish the enclosed letter from Mr. Alfred Hoss, a gentleman of East Tennessee, of cultivation, intelligence and entire reliability.

The letter establishes two facts:

1. That prior to the election of 1860, the plan of attack upon the Government, substantially as afterwards carried into execution, was probably revealed and denounced by a party having abundant opportunity to know it. His name, given in the letter, you will please withhold, as I understand he has once been imprisoned by the rebels, and may now be in their power.

2. It has been charged, on the authority of an officer in the rebel service, that on the eve of the battle of Stone's River, Bishop Polk harangued his men, and more than intimated a willingness to have them murder the prisoners they might take in the coming fight.

Mr. Hoss shows that after the battle, one of the soldiers was declaring his intention to adopt that course in his own future operations, and referring to the Reverend Bishop as authority for his conduct.

HORACE MAYNARD.

July 20, 1863.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1863.

Hon. H. Maynard:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in complying with your request to give the substance, and as nearly as possible, the language, of Mr. ——, of Louisiana, in a conversation which occurred between him and myself about three weeks before the last Presidential election. I met with Mr. —— off the cars, some miles beyond Jonesboro, Tenn., in October, 1860. He was then returning to his home in Louisiana, from the city of Washington.

By accident, I took a seat immediately behind the one occupied by Mr. ——, when he at once turned round and began to make inquiries respecting the prospects of the different candidates for obtaining the electoral vote of Tennessee. He expressed great pleasure when I assured him that Breckinridge could not possibly obtain the electoral vote of this State; and his reasons for it I will give you as nearly as may be in his own words. "I am glad," says he, "that Mr. Bell will get the vote of Tennessee, although I cannot vote for him. I am a Douglas Democrat, and I am hastening home to see what can be done to prevent my State from casting its electoral vote for Breckinridge. I have been in Washington since the first day of July, and I tell you now, sir, there is at this moment on foot at Washington the most damnable conspiracy to break up this government that was ever known in any civilized country. I do not speak from hearsay, sir, for I have been in their caucuses almost nightly for the last three months, and I know the programme from A to Z. And it is this: If they can by any means (which is utterly impossible) secure a majority of the electoral votes for Breckinridge, then the scheme is, as soon as he is inaugurated and put in possession of all the resources of the government, to divide the country along Mason and Dixon's line, the Ohio River, and 36 deg. 30 min. north to the Pacific Ocean. In other words, they intend to cut loose from all the free States, and to build up a great slave Confederacy in the South, and to accomplish this purpose they will use all the resources of the Government proper. But should they fail in this, (as they assuredly will,) the plan is for South Carolina to secede *first*—the other cotton States are to follow (I think he mentioned the order in which they were "to go out," but I am not positive;) the border States are to be persuaded or *forced* to join them in their unholy cause, and then we are to have such a civil war as this world has never witnessed." He added: "I had hoped, until a month or six weeks ago, that Mr. Breckinridge was ignorant of all this matter; but I have had evidence, as clear as the noonday sun, that he is as deeply implicated as Yancey himself; and more than that, Mr. Buchanan is into their scheme up to the eyes."

I have given the above statement in almost the identical language used by Mr. ——. The whole affair was of so startling a nature that it made a deep impression upon my mind, and none of the *facts* have slipped my memory.

In regard to a conversation which passed between a rebel soldier and myself, subsequent to the battle of Stone's River, I can only say, that he was advocating the propriety of raising the *black flag*, and declaring that he did not intend to take any more prisoners. I replied to him, that war was horrible enough under any circumstances, but, if waged on the principle he advocated, the Southern people would be regarded as worse than savages. To this he replied by quoting Bishop Polk as endorsing his views. Saying, "Gen. Polk told the boys, if they found any trouble with the prisoners, he (the General) would not be angry if they did not bring them in." Whether he professed that he heard this from Gen. Polk, or heard it from others, I do not remember.

I have written this in great haste. But feel sure that the facts are correctly stated. I hope it will prove satisfactory to you.

Your friend, truly, ALFRED HOSS.

No More Nigger Catching.

A most important order (No. 75) from Gen. Schofield, is published in this morning's paper. It cites the act of Congress which prohibits all officers of the United States from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, and declares that the scope of this prohibition shall extend to *all* troops in this department, including the enrolled militia of Missouri in active service.

We are truly rejoiced to observe that Gen. Schofield has at last discovered the vicious workings of the policy indicated in his slave catching order No. 63. This we tried to make him see several days ago. Order No. 75 knocks No. 63 as "cold as a wedge."

The Copperheads and Conservatives of this State have had a short-lived triumph. [illegible]

[illegible] the roadside knapsacks and guns, and cartridge boxes and sabres, and worn out shoes and old canteens, and no end of bottles [laughter]; and then some of them broke for the woods, while some of them believing they were never baptized in their infancy, took a plunge and immersed themselves in Duck River, and it may said of them that, like Dodd's ducks, they went hell-ward by water. As I said before, I am not here to make a speech, but now that I am here, I congratulate you as Union men on the near approach of the termination of the rebellion. The whole thing is played out. [Cheers, and "that's so."] We commenced to celebrate the Fourth of July more than three weeks ago, and we have been celebrating it ever since. The rebels have gone up the rope at Vicksburg, they have gone up the rope at Tullahoma, Lee has been run out of Pennsylvania like a whipped cur, with his tail between his legs, and I don't know what will become of that consecrated, accomplished, lying, horse thief, John Morgan. I know a man down in Tennessee whom the rebels call "that d——d Dutchman Rosecrans," and in whom I have the greatest faith. I only want to go along in his wake. I want to follow him and his army into East Tennessee with a cart full of ropes, and then I want to show the rebels in East Tennessee who ought to be hanged and who ought not. Who ought to be allowed to speak and who ought not.

I congratulate you on the man you are going to vote for. I wish I could vote for him myself. He's the man you want for Governor; he's firm for the Union; he's strong for the support of the Government; he's strong for the prosecution of the war, and strong for the suppression of the rebellion. He'll do to stick to, he'll do to follow, and once more I congratulate you on your future Governor.

DAVIS' INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES TO GEN. LEE.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 28, '63.

The following is the correspondence which has been referred to as captured during Lee's invasion:

NEAR GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 2, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatches have been intercepted by our scouts.

DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
Major General and Chief of Staff.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL ADJUTANT GEN'L.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RICHMOND, June 29, 1863.

GENERAL: While with the President last evening, I received your letter of the 23d inst. After reading it to the President, he was embarrassed to understand that part of it which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpepper Court House, under Gen. Beauregard. This is the first intimation that he has had that such a plan was ever in contemplation, and taking all things into consideration, he cannot see how it can by any possibility be carried into effect.

You will doubtless learn before this reaches you that the enemy has again assembled in force on the Peninsula, estimated between 20,000 and 30,000 men, from 6,000 to 10,000 of whom are reported to be in the vicinity of White House, and the remainder at Yorktown. It is impossible to say whether the estimated number is correct, as the several accounts vary and are not deemed altogether trustworthy; but the estimate, making due allowance for errors, is quite near enough to satisfy the most incredulous that he is in this vicinity in sufficient force in cavalry, artillery and infantry to do much harm, whether his purpose be to make a demonstration on Richmond, or to confine himself to raids in breaking your communications and devastating the country. His efforts in the last case may prove more successful than in the first, if we may judge by what took place at Hanover only two days ago, when about 1,000 or 1,200 of his cavalry suddenly appeared there and did some execution in breaking the railroad and burning a bridge, some buildings, public stores, &c. It is important that this raid took place only about two days after Gen. Corse's brigade had left there for Gordonsville. Had it remained at Hanover Junction it is reasonable to suppose that most of the enemy's cavalry would have been either destroyed or captured, and the property saved from injury. Every effort is being made here to be prepared for the enemy at all points, but we must look chiefly to the protection of the Capital. In doing this, we may be obliged to hazard some other points. You can easily estimate our strength, and I suggest for your consideration whether in this state of things you might not be able to spare a portion of your force to protect your line of communication against attempted raids by the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. COOPER, Adjutant Gen.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Army Northern Virginia, Winchester, Va.

LETTER FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1863.

GENERAL:—Yours of the 23d was received this evening, and I hasten to reply to the point presented in relation to the forces on the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. The hopes indulged as to our operations at time which would intervene between the discharge of the enemy's trained troops and the substitution for them by others have been disappointed by the very error against which it was sought by warning to guard. Grant reached the river, got reinforcements, made intrenchments, and Gen. Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition was more than filled by withdrawing troops from Generals Beauregard and Bragg. [illegible]

[illegible] ally freed by special enactments. No member harbors for a moment the idea of reconstructing the Union on a basis of slavery, and no flag of truce has been or will be entertained from disheartened rebel leaders which foreshadows an idea in conflict with the Emancipation Proclamation.

Henry Ward Beecher Aroused.

An English correspondent says that Henry Ward Beecher left London on the 9th for Paris and Switzerland. In spite of the pressure brought to bear upon him, he refused to make any public addresses. He, however, participated in a temperance breakfast, given in his honor at the London Coffee House, on condition that no reporter should be present. The following particulars were gathered from one of the guests:

Edward Baines, M. P. for Leeds, took the chair, and in a very feeling address welcomed Mr. Beecher for the second time to this country, stating that he once had the honor of receiving his father as a guest. He spoke of Mr. Beecher's position in America, of Mrs. Stowe, of temperance, the war, and Abolition. To this Mr. Beecher responded characteristically, in a blended strain of humor, pathos, colloquialism, delightful to all present. Other speeches were made, and everything proceeded pleasantly, until some one had the bad taste to allude to American affairs in an anti-Union spirit. This brought Mr. Beecher to his feet again, and he electrified his auditors by a perfect burst of eloquence on the subject of England's attitude toward the United States during the rebellion, charging the Abolitionists of Great Britain with being false to their principles, inconsistent and deficient in backbone. Americans had hoped not for material but moral countenance from England, he asserted; she might have achieved so much at the sacrifice of so little, but appeared deliberately to choose the worst part. Mr. Beecher completely carried away the feeling of the meeting with him, and earnest hopes were expressed that he would address a public meeting. The time had gone by for that, he answered; he might do so on his return from the continent.

The Loyalist.

This is the name of a new weekly paper recently started at Mason, Effingham county, and published by George Brewster. It is intended to circulate in the counties of the 11th Congressional district. We are quite favorably impressed with its looks, matter, and make-up. Its editorials have the genuine ring of loyalty. The editor wields a vigorous pen, and strikes straight from the shoulder, as the little Copperhead sheets of his district will discover before long. The *Loyalist* has a large and unoccupied field in which to labor, and we hope its success will be commensurate with its zeal and deserving. The Union men of the district, and particularly of Effingham, Cumberland, Jasper, Marion and Clay, ought to extend a living support to it, as they now have a chance to enjoy the benefits of a live, wide awake local paper that will utter no uncertain sound on the great issues of the day.

☞ Officers who were engaged in the pursuit of Morgan's forces, state that during the progress of the rebels through Ohio, many of the prisoners captured they refused to release until they promised to vote for Vallandigham in the coming election. Several of them who refused to give the required pledge, they compelled to accompany them for miles and miles, until in desperation the promise was at length extorted.

☞ In the skirmishing which preceded the evacuation of Jackson by Johnston, the rebels used an explosive musket ball of the most destructive and barbarous character. These balls are of the Minie pattern, sixty-nine calibre, hollow and filled with fulminating powder, covered at the base with a cap. On striking any object they explode with a terrible effect. One of these terrible missiles struck one of our men in the leg, shattering the bone into nineteen pieces. The effect of the wound of a simple Minie ball is always considered of a dangerous character, but the new ball above described is positively barbarous. [illegible] Johnston's [illegible]

☞ The circulation of English newspapers has almost wholly ceased in this country. A few copies of the London Literary journals are taken by libraries and public institutions, but they are [illegible]

Sales of Western Cattle in New York. [illegible]

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and other diseases,

THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT

Has permanently located himself at 93 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James is recommended by the medical faculty, and the almost entire press of the South. Thousands of unfortunates like DR. JAMES, who but for him, would be living a miserable existence. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation.

Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potash, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure.

Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense.

Office and parlors at 93 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Office hours from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

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There is nothing so much sought for by the public as a Practical Sewing Machine,

One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the

Florence Machine Sewing Company

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the WORLD, and openly and publicly challenge machines of any and all manufacturers to do as LARGE a RANGE of work as can easily be done on one of these machines. They make FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, and have the advantage of a REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION, which carries the work either way, which, together with making all of the FOUR STITCHES, can be done while the machine is in motion; the saving of time in stopping to change the length of stitch, is obviated by this machine. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment of capital a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding our Machines will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send circular and sample of work by return of mail. Address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
124 Lake street, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]

SPRING, 1863.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO
42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS
Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TO FLAX GROWERS.
WE BUY
LOOSE FLAX STRAW,

Which is long, clean, of good fibre, and well fall-rotted when delivered at stations on lines of Chicago railroad, or at the "Chicago Flax Mill."

Please send for circulars giving directions for harvesting, dew-rotting, etc.

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Office 223 Lake st., Chicago.

TIVERTON BANK.—[illegible]

WANTED—Local and Traveling [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to circulate [illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL [illegible]

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER. [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a Month! [illegible]

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT [illegible]

EVANS' DAILY LINE OF NEW [illegible]

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING [illegible]

$10 POSITIVELY MADE [illegible]

AURORA SEMINARY [illegible]

A GREAT LIGHT [illegible]

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DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
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Every Horse Owner
[illegible]
CAUTION.
[illegible]

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H. F. ELDRED,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SAGINAW & GREEN BAY LUMBER,
LATH AND SHINGLES,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.
Yard and Office,
No. 569 CLARK STREET, Corner of Twelfth.
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WANTED—For Cash—
WOOL, GINSENG, BEESWAX.
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WILLIAM WOODS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange, for [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
Office No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
☞ The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
☞ There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THE RECENT VICTORIES.

Proclamation of the President.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, Therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for national Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and finally, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS.

A terrible casualty is reported in the loss of the fine Mississippi River steamer Ruth, with a sacrifice of numerous lives, and a large amount of property, including in the latter two and a half millions of Government greenbacks in paymasters' hands.

The Pennsylvania Union Convention renominated Gov. Curtin yesterday at Pittsburg. For their services in this war for the Union, men will be proportionately honored, and woe be to those that have been lukewarm, or stood in the way, when the people come to make up their reckoning.

We shall be obliged to amend the national history of this crisis and accredit our home traitors to some other breed of snakes, if they *rattle* as clearly and unmistakeably as they did in the Wisconsin Copperhead-Convention, yesterday. Copperheads have no rattles. We take it well that the venom of these creatures is irrepressible, the better to warn all loyal men to give them and their candidates a wide berth.

We surrender a large share of our space this morning to the reports of yesterday's proceedings of the National Teacher's Association, holding its sessions in this city. A large portion of these teachers are from New England, a fact which stirs the gorge of the editor of the Jeff. Davis organ in this city, who, having been for years past employed in the attempt to forget that he himself came from Vermont, resents as a personal grievance any reminder from that section of the country. New England school-marms, the objects of his objurgations, will do well to take his case back, as a fearful instance of what New England youth may become, if left only to greed, and sold to the service of the negro drivers. Capital tools for Legree and his fellow rebels, whether lashing field gangs, tending blood-hounds, or editing secesh newspapers. Photograph him, ladies, and take him back, therewith to warn all good little New Englanders in your charge.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Following a shining succession of Federal victories, President Lincoln calls upon loyal men everywhere, to set apart this day as an occasion of Thanksgiving and Prayer, in devout recognition of the Divine Hand that in these substantial results achieved by our arms, has given a happy earnest of the speedy final triumph of this Government over the rebels in arms. The Proclamation which we elsewhere republish, was issued on the 15th of July. By this time, carrying out the design of the President in securing such interval, it is in the hands of all our people, the camps of all our troops, and has been disseminated through all our fleets. The events of the war thus far, have prepared us as a nation thus to receive and acknowledge our successes. The moral and religious sense of the people has been enlightened and purified by the experiences of this war, from whose fires we shall come out better and more true exemplars of the great principles that have been the boasted characteristic of our institutions.

What a shining record is that of July, 1863, in mid career of which the Presidential Proclamation was issued. The calendar for the month is gemmed and studded with victories. The month of July cost the rebel cause OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, the larger share now in our hands as prisoners, or paroled. Here is the list.

Lee's defeat and retreat	40,000
Vicksburg	34,000
Port Hudson	6,000
Bragg's retreat	4,000
Morgan's captured force	5,000
Holmes's defeat at Helena	3,000
[illegible] guerillas in Northern Mississippi	1,000
[illegible] guerillas, Jackson, Tenn	1,000
	91,000
Add prisoners before in our hands	9,000
Total rebel loss for the summer	100,000

The chronology of the month thus marvellously distinguished we have already given, but reproduce:

July 1st—Fitzhugh Lee repulsed by General Smith.
2d—Lee's army defeated by Gen. Meade.
3d—Lee's army retreated.
4th—Vicksburg surrendered; Price defeated at Helena; Morgan whipped by Gen. Moore.
5th—Bragg retreated across the Tennessee.
8th—Port Hudson surrendered.
9th—Stuart's cavalry defeated by Buford and Kilpatrick.
10th—Gen. Gilmore captured Morris Island, except Wagner; Gen. Sherman occupies Jackson; Gen. Blunt whips the rebels at Big Creek.
[illegible]—Lee's rear guard defeated at Falling Waters; Forrest's cavalry defeated at Jackson, Tenn.; Yazoo City captured.
[illegible]—Rebels defeated again by Gen. Blunt.
[illegible]—Huntsville, Ala., captured.
[illegible]—Wytheville, Va., captured; Potter leaves Newbern, N. C., upon a destructive raid.
[illegible]—Morgan routed at Buffington's Island.
[illegible]—Lee's army in full retreat.
[illegible]—Gen. Spinola routs Longstreet's Division.
[illegible]—Rebels severely routed at Front Royal.
[illegible]—Morgan captured.
[illegible]—Brashear City captured.
[illegible]—Pegram defeated.

And these victories have been but the means to results already developing. They have builded a wall of strength and security around returning Unionism in the South. Already cracks and crevices are beginning to yawn in the mushroom structure of the rebels. A rebellion is beginning to mutter threateningly within their rebellion. The rehabilitation of the South is commencing under the shadow of the triumphant Federal banner. Abroad a heavy blow has been given to the rebel cause. The changed tone in the English press is most noticeable. With the present aspect, recognition of the rebels by England is impossible, and, if ventured by [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863. NUMBER 32.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans) [illegible] THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. Has permanently located himself at 83 Randolph street, Chicago. Dr. James [illegible] the medical faculty, and the [illegible]. Thousands of unfortunates [illegible] Dr. JAMES [illegible]. The enviable reputation Dr. James enjoys from the Lakes to the Gulf, is the result of years of study and observation. Dr. James uses no Mercury, Iodide, Potassia, Arsenic or Sarsaparilla, in the treatment of blood diseases, but a neutralizer, which is a positive cure. Organic Weakness cured by a new and infallible method, saving both time and expense. Office and parlors at 83 Randolph street, (up stairs.) Office hours from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.

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One that is Simple, Strong and Reliable,

One that will run for years without the annoyance of being out of repair; one that is noiseless and swift in motion; also, that makes the stitch as you want it, alike on both sides of the fabric; such are the Machines of the

Florence Machine Sewing Company

Who take pleasure in placing their Machines before the public, and unhesitatingly say they are the best in the world, and openly and publicly challenge machines [illegible]. They make four different stitches, [illegible] FEED MOTION, [illegible]. EFFICIENT AGENTS WANTED throughout the country for their sale; with a small investment [illegible] a profitable business can be readily established. We offer liberal inducements. Any correspondence regarding the Machine will be promptly answered. Enclose a LETTER STAMP and we will send a circular and sample of work by return of mail. Address

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
124 Lake street, Chicago. Post Office Box 310.

SPRING, 1863.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO
42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE,
Are now offering a large and attractive assortment
DOMESTICS
Prints, Ginghams, DeLaines, Notions, Fancy Goods, Woolens,
And a choice selection of
DRESS GOODS.

Most of our heavy Cotton Goods having been purchased early in the fall, we can and will offer superior inducements to the trade.

We will guarantee our prices to be the lowest made in this market, or in New York, adding freight, and invite all close buyers to a careful examination of our stock before purchasing.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TO FLAX GROWERS.
WE BUY
LOOSE FLAX STRAW,
[illegible] Chicago Flax Mill. Please send for circulars giving directions for harvesting, dew-rotting, etc.
WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.
Office 22 Lake st., Chicago.

TIVERTON BANK.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the Tiverton Bank [illegible] Providence, R. I., on or before the first day of December, A. D., 1863, in order to be entitled to a dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank.
JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver.
Providence, R. I., May 18, 1863.

WANTED—Local and Travelling Agents in every Town or County. Circulars with Testimonials of Clergymen and scientific men sent free. [illegible] ISAAC HALE & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

WANTED—Agents to circulate by subscription, an excellent Illustrated History of the Great Rebellion. [illegible] HENRY HOWE, 111 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder and the Bowels, Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Disease, [illegible] Eyes and Ears, Cataract, Discharges, Buzzing and Roaring Sounds. Dr. HUNTER is the only surgeon that cures Cancers, old Sores or Ulcers, Tumors, Wens, Piles and Fistula, without cutting [illegible]. DR. HUNTER, Box 5078. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
OFFICE—81 RANDOLPH STREET, corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Address N. S. DODGE, M. D., Box 253, Chicago. [illegible] Diseases. [illegible] Price, 10 cents.

BUTTER—BUTTER—BUTTER
We are in want of
BUTTER.
Parties shipping to us will be guaranteed the highest prices, quick sales, and prompt returns.
BAYAR, STONE & CO.,
219 South Water street.

WANTED—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Me.

$60 A MONTH.—We want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other new, useful and curious articles. 15 circulars free. SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT. Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit
CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED.
Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHATTUCK, Troy, N. Y.

EVANS' DAILY LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.—Each boat, with five water-tight compartments, will leave for Buffalo and intermediate ports. Fare one-half less than by railroad. [illegible] Ticket Office, No. 24 South Water street. [illegible]
S. ROWE, Agent.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER supplies a want felt in every great household. Every sheet will kill a quart of flies. [illegible] J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

$10 POSITIVELY MADE [illegible] Something urgently needed in every family, and by every person. [illegible] for twenty cents, that retails for $6 with ease. [illegible] WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham Square, New York.

AURORA SEMINARY. FALL TERM OPENS AUGUST 31st, 1863. It is one of the most successful schools in the West. [illegible] W. GUERNSEY, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

A GREAT LIGHT.—Savage & Co.'s Patent No Chimney Burner applied to [illegible] Lamps. Office No. 6 [illegible] street New York. [illegible]

★ ★ ★
DR. SWEET'S
Infallible Liniment,
THE
GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

[illegible]

Every Horse Owner

[illegible]

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY
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TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
Daily, delivered in city, per year $10.00
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The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.
There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THE RECENT VICTORIES

Proclamation of the President.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their constitution preserved and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved.

But these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these fearful bereavements. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, Therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for national Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the forms approved by their own consciences, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done in the nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents, to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land all those who through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate and family, to lead the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine will back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE NEWS.

A terrible casualty is reported in the loss of the fine Mississippi River steamer Ruth, with a sacrifice of numerous lives, and a large amount of property, including in the latter two and a half millions of Government greenbacks in paymasters' hands.

The Pennsylvania Union Convention renominated Gov. Curtin yesterday at Pittsburg. For their services in this war for the Union, men will be proportionately honored, and woe be to those that have been lukewarm, or stood in the way, when the people come to make up their reckoning.

We shall be obliged to amend the national history of this crisis and accredit our home traitors to some other breed of snakes, if they *rattle* as clearly and unmistakeably as they did in the Wisconsin Copperhead Convention, yesterday. Copperheads have no rattles. We take it well that the venom of these creatures is irrepressible, the better to warn all loyal men to give them and their candidates a wide berth.

We surrender a large share of our space this morning to the reports of yesterday's proceedings of the National Teacher's Association, holding its sessions in this city. A large portion of these teachers are from New England, a fact which stirs the gorge of the editor of the Jeff. Davis organ in this city, who, having been for years past employed in the attempt to forget that he himself came from Vermont, resents as a personal grievance any reminder from that section of the country. New England school-maams, the objects of his objurgations, will do well to take his case back, as a fearful instance of what New England youth may become, if left only to greed, and sold to the service of the negro drivers. Capital tools for Legree and his fellow rebels, whether lashing field gangs, tending blood-hounds, or editing secesh newspapers. Photograph him, ladies, and take him back, therewith to warn all good little New Englanders in your charge.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

Following a shining succession of Federal victories, President Lincoln calls upon loyal men everywhere, to set apart this day as an occasion of Thanksgiving and Prayer, in devout recognition of the Divine Hand that in these substantial results achieved by our arms, has given a happy earnest of the speedy final triumph of this Government over the rebels in arms. The Proclamation which we elsewhere republish, was issued on the 15th of July. By this time, carrying out the design of the President in securing such interval, it is in the hands of all our people, the camps of all our troops, and has been disseminated through all our fleets. The events of the war thus far, have prepared us as a nation thus to receive and acknowledge our successes. The moral and religious sense of the people has been enlightened and purified by the experiences of this war, from whose fires we shall come out better and more true exemplars of the great principles that have been the boasted characteristic of our institutions.

What a shining record is that of July, 1863, in mid career of which the Presidential Proclamation was issued. The calendar for the month is gemmed and studded with victories. The month of July cost the rebel cause over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND men, the larger share now in our hands as prisoners, or paroled. Here is the list.

Lee's defeat and retreat	40,000
[illegible]	35,000
[illegible]	6,000
[illegible]	4,000
[illegible]	5,000
[illegible] at Helena	2,000
[illegible] in Northern Mississippi	1,000
[illegible] Jackson, Tenn	1,000
	94,000
[illegible] in our hands	9,000
[illegible] loss for the summer	100,000

The chronology of the month thus marked and distinguished we have already given, but reproduce:

[illegible]

[illegible] victories have been but the [illegible] already developing. They [illegible] a wall of strength and security [illegible] Unionism in the [illegible] are [illegible] A rebellion is beginning [illegible] within their [illegible] of the [illegible] the shadow [illegible] Abroad [illegible] the rebel [illegible] the English [illegible]

other powers, it will come out so plainly the offspring of hereditary hostility to our institutions that the act will lose half its effect, and the situation and its duties become unequivocal.

Let loyal men be thankful to-day that we have yet a country; that the spirit of loyalty has grown by our vicissitudes; that our armies have added a brilliant page to the annals of human heroism; that the devotion of our people has freshly illustrated the power of patriotism; that we have a purer Liberty; for the demonstration before the world that man-selling was never national; for the proofs that a peaceful solution of the slavery question has already begun, in the experiments of Free Labor, and the enrollment of the blacks in the armies of the Union; for the mad zeal with which the frantic actors in the great rebellion have thrown themselves into their schemes of treason; for the efforts of the Copperheads whereby complicity with treason has been made openly loathsome. Let us be devoutly thankful on this day for these crowning mercies.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The telegraph brings an abstract of an article in the Washington *Republican* of yesterday, the importance of which, in this instance, we deem unduly magnified. Nevertheless, it presents a phase of our relations with England which will be studied very carefully on the other side of the water. British commerce, and her carrying trade, have reaped too large advantages by the perils of our own merchantmen from rebel privateers, not to stand soberly in awe of any [illegible] which shall let loose an even larger flight of privateersmen to chase English merchant bottoms from the seas. The attempt to precipitate a war with this country will, we predict, cost the political ruin of every British accomplice with the rebels, in and out of Parliament. The change in the tone of the British press heretofore more than favorable to the Confederacy, must be eminently disgusting to the rebels. The Queen, in her speech on the prorogation of Parliament, sees no cause to change the course hitherto pursued by that Government. "By the same token," as an Irishman would say, certain London journals do see emphatic reasons to modify the course hitherto pursued by them.

☞ The Chicago *Evening Journal* asks, concerning the *Tribune*:

"Have not its editors petitioned the President for the removal of Gen. Grant within the last ninety days?

ANSWER—No; nor within the last nine thousand years, either.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Perhaps the New York *Tribune* is aware that there is also a *Tribune*, published out hereaway. For the edification of the New York concern we will state that such is the fact, and that our interrogatory was addressed to the editors of its Chicago namesake.—*Journal.*

The editors of the Chicago TRIBUNE answer emphatically in the negative.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS Aug. 3, via CAIRO, Aug. 5, 1863.

There is very little new or exciting news here to-day. There is nothing new from below. Gen. McArthur was yesterday presented with a most beautiful and elaborately gotten up sword by the 12th Illinois Infantry. It cost $600. The presentation was made by A. S. Chetlain and was received by Gen. McArthur in a neat and feeling speech. After the presentation a number of toasts were given for Gen. Grant, the President, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Hurlbut and others. Speeches were made by Col. Chetlain, Gen. McArthur, Maj. Huguenin, Capt. Cameron, the Editor of the *Bulletin* and others. It was a most pleasant occasion.

An expedition is now clearing guerillas of West Tennessee. Already all large bands have gone South and the last one will be wiped out.

Gen. Steele is here from below en route for the North. An effort is being made here by our merchants and business men to have the five per cent tax on imports removed. The subject will engage the attention of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow. Some of our citizens are also making a move in reference to repairing and putting in operation the Memphis and Ohio Railroad. This will necessitate the resumption of telegraphic communication between Memphis and Cairo.

A gentleman just from Nashville, said it is understood in that city it is probable no proclamation will be issued by Gov. Johnson for an election of members of the Legislature this week.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3, via CAIRO, Aug. 5.—Gen. Richardson's force, being driven from West Tennessee, has joined Chalmers in Mississippi. Jesse Forest, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's creek three days ago. Gen. Dodge has sent a force after him.

The Atlanta Memphis *Appeal* of July 24th, says the Governor of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids. He says a big raid from Rosecrans was at Whiteside. It also says the Confederate War Department has resolved to stop navigation on the Mississippi river with a well organized system of guerilla warfare.

The editor thinks Rosecrans is moving on Selma. Every place of importance in the State of Georgia is being fortified. The mountains are full of deserters. Scouts report that arrangements are being made for a dash on the Memphis and Charleston railroad at or near Grand Junction, by Chalmers, Ruggles and Richardson.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

[By Telegraph from Baltimore.]

To H. H. Porter, Gen. Freight Agt., Chicago:

This road will certainly be re-opened through on the 8th inst. You can issue bills of lading by our route at once.

The entire line is free from the enemy and fully guarded by Federal forces. Shippers can rely upon their freight being forwarded without delay. Guarantee as usual.

JOHN KING, JR.,
Auditor Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The *Star* this evening states that Lee's army is in rapid retreat towards Richmond, which they will continue, at least, until putting the Rapidan between themselves and Meade's veterans. The fact that Lee, with his headquarters at Stevensburg, seven miles southeast of Culpepper Court House, and with a considerable force of infantry at the Court House, permitted Buford to rest on Saturday night at Brandy Station, five miles from Stevensburg and five from the Court House, after the fight of that day, proves Lee's determination not to risk a general engagement in that immediate vicinity. Had he been willing to risk the permitting of the bulk of Meade's army getting into position between his army and Fredericksburg, he would surely have essayed an attack on Buford's position by Sunday morning last, which he did not do. From Stevensburg to Brandy Station the country is capitally suited for operations according to the particular style of tactics to which the rebels always resort when they can—a circumstance of which Lee would have gladly availed himself if he dared venture to do so.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The draft has been completed. It gives an aggregate of 3700 white and 1250 colored conscripts.

Army Paymaster McFarland had $40,000 stolen from his room last night.

It is believed among army officers that all of Gen. Lee's forces, excepting A. P. Hill's corps, are south of the Rapidan, and that a single brigade of Longstreet's corps occupies the old works near Fredericksburg.

EXCITEMENT AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

A Soldier Tears Down a Vallandigham Flag, and the Vallandighammers Become Furious.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 5.—The *Gazette's* Columbus dispatch says considerable excitement prevailed there yesterday morning over the tearing down by invalid soldiers, of a flag on which were inscribed the names of Vallandigham and Pugh. The Copperheads [illegible] and swore vengeance on the author of the act. Another invalid soldier in the crowd was badly beaten for approving of the act. All the soldiers [illegible] arrested and put in the guard house to prevent further disturbance. In the evening [illegible] a crowd [illegible] before the door of the store where the flag hung. After parading the streets, the crowd went back to the store and presented the owner with a new flag, which will be hung out again to-day. Further trouble is apprehended.

THE OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

A General Order from Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, }
HEADQUARTERS, BOSTON, July 22, 1863. }

GENERAL ORDER No. 17.—The captures of Vicksburg and Port Hudson have opened the Mississippi River to the navigation of peaceful commerce, have cleft "the Confederacy" in twain, and fatally smitten it in the centre of its evil power.

The steamer George Cromwell has made a peaceful voyage from St. Louis, Mo., to New Orleans, La., in six days, having left the former city on the 18th day of July, and arrived at New Orleans on the 24th.

In honor of these great events, and of the infantry, cavalry and artillery of Massachusetts, whose good fortune it has been to serve in the armies of Maj. Gen. Grant, Department of the West, and Maj. Gen. Banks, Department of the Gulf, side by side with the loyal and gallant men of the West, the far South, the Middle States, and our own New England, a salute of one hundred guns will be fired on Boston Common, on Monday, July 27, at 12 o'clock meridian.

The Massachusetts commands in the departments named, and whose services will forever be held in honor by this Commonwealth, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.	
21st Mass. Vols.	35th Mass. Vols.
29th Mass. Vols.	36th Mass. Vols.
DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.	
26th Mass. Vols.	38th Mass. Vols.
30th Mass. Vols.	41st Mass. Vols.
31st Mass. Vols.	
UNATTACHED COMPANIES OF CAVALRY.	
1st Co. Mass. Vols.	3d Co. Mass. Vols.
2d Co. Mass. Vols.	
LIGHT BATTERIES.	
2d Mass. Vols.	12th Mass. Vols.
4th Mass. Vols.	13th Mass. Vols.
6th Mass. Vols.	15th Mass. Vols.
REGIMENTS OF MILITIA, (NINE MONTHS,) DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.	
4th Mass. Vols.	48th Mass. Vols.
42d Mass. Vols.	50th Mass. Vols.
47th Mass. Vols.	52d Mass. Vols.
49th Mass. Vols.	53d Mass. Vols.

Capt. Jones' 11th battery, 1st brigade, 1st division M. V. M., will fire the salute.

Maj. Gen. Andrews, 1st division, M. V. M., is charged with the promulgation and execution of this order.

By order of His Excellency,
JOHN A. ANDREW,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
WM. SCHOULER, Adj't. Gen.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, August 5, 1863.

Provost Marshal Hicks arrested a private soldier of the rebel army at Meredosia, Morgan county, and brought him to this city to-day. He will be taken to St. Louis. The Knight's of the Golden Circle of Mendosia and vicinity having threatened to rescue him, the Marshal was compelled to have him well guarded. This soldier claims to be a Knight of the Golden Circle, and has already made known to the Marshal the signs, grips, pass-words, and designs of the order.

Major Ramsey of Gen. McClernand's staff, a good soldier and a thorough Union man, has been appointed to take charge of the conscript-camp at Elmira, New York. He is abundantly qualified.

Col. Addison S. Norton, of the 17th Illinois volunteers, has been ordered to relieve Lieut. Frank Brownell, as commandant of the invalid Camp Yates, in this city.

Another lot of thirty-two deserters was brought in here to-day. Two car loads of cows for the Memphis hospitals will arrive to-morrow from Jacksonville. Mrs. Bickerdike, in her trip to the northern part of the State, obtained sixty-five cows for the Memphis hospitals.

The following are among the important promotions:

Capt. [illegible], Lieut. Col. 2nd, vice [illegible], resigned.
Capt. Geo. W. Kennard, Major 20th, vice Bradley, promoted.
Major Robt. M. Pearson, Lieut. Col. 31st, vice Reese, died of wounds.
Capt. Martin V. B. Murphy, Major 31st, vice Pearson, promoted.
Major Leander H. Potter, Lieut. Col. 33d, vice Roe, resigned.
Capt. Isaac H. Elliott, Major 33d, vice Potter, promoted.
Lieut. Wm. F. Chapman, Lieut. Col. 38th, vice Gilmer, promoted.
Capt. Robert T. Sedy, Lieut. Col. 45th, vice Smith, killed in battle.
Major Stephen M. Meeker, Lieut. Col. 63d, vice Robinson, resigned.
Capt. Lewis C. True, Major 63d, vice Meeker, promoted.
Capt. Chas. C. Jones, Lieut. Col. 76th, vice Dubbers, honorably discharged.
Lewis A. Simmons, Quartermaster 84th, vice Russell, resigned.
Lieut. Richard L. Howard, Chaplain 124th, vice Toskett, resigned.
Lieut. Wm. Cooper, Quartermaster 126th, vice Aiken, discharged.
Edwin R. Willard, Surgeon, 13th cavalry, vice Storch, resigned.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, August 5, 1863.

The 7th Iowa cavalry, under command of Major H. H. Heath, arrived here about sundown, and are camped about two miles from the city, on the east side of the Desmoines. It is on its way to the Indian country.

The Copperhead State Central Committee meet in Burlington to-morrow, to determine whether they will nominate a candidate for Governor in place of Fisher, or call a new convention.

The committee is made up of Mahony men, of whom Legrand Byington is chairman, and they will do nothing calculated to render aid and comfort to the other faction. If Tuttle possesses any pride or sense, he will have nothing more to do with the gubernatorial candidacy of the Copperhead party, but the hypocritical war faction are determined to crowd him upon the course if they can.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 5, 1863.

A fire broke out about five o'clock this morning in a match factory in the 5th Ward, and it was entirely consumed. The loss is from $3,000 to $4,000—uninsured.

The *Wisconsin* of this morning states that Mr. C. L. Sholes has retired from the editorial department of the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, having received the offer of a consulship to Singapore, China. He is succeeded by Mr. A. M. Thompson, the well known editor of the Hartford *Home League*. Mr. Thompson has entered upon his duties, but will continue the *Home League* as heretofore.

Arrangements have been made for suspending business to-morrow, and the day will be very generally observed.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, August 5, 1863.

Francis S. Wall and Moses Whitcomb, of Boone county, were held in the sum of $500 each, by the United States Court, to answer to a charge of harboring and employing deserters. John Muir, of Richley county, was held in $2,000 for the same offense.

Appointments were:—84th regiment, Dr. Tecumseh Kilgore, Assistant Surgeon, vice Casterman, resigned; 22d regiment, Major Wm. M. Wiley, 44th, to be Lieut. Colonel of the 22d, vice Farmer.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 5, 1863.

The Enrolling Officer who was lately captured with his papers in Wayne county, has been carried captive to Arkansas by the guerrillas.

Scott, for Congress, carries Washington and Mississippi counties. Lindsay carries Iron and Cape Girardeau. The balance are to hear from. The chances between Scott and Lindsay are about even.

Guerrillas lately hauled down an American flag in Miami, Saline county, and threatened the inhabitants to burn the town if the flag was raised again. A company of militia raised the flag again, and will remain to see what's the matter.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: The official report of Grant's operations at Vicksburg reached here on Thursday last. It is said to be one of the most interesting reports ever made to the headquarters of the army. A copy was immediately prepared for publication in order to gratify public anxiety for the details of the splendid achievement which contributed so largely in giving to the country once more, the free navigation of the Mississippi. This publication was, however, suppressed on the ground that such document should first appear in the Army and navy official Gazette, the last number of which was issued to-day, but does not contain the report.

FEARFUL RIVER CALAMITY.

THE STEAMER RUTH BURNED ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Great Loss of Life—Two and a Half Millions in Greenbacks Destroyed

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Aug. 5, 1863.

The steamer Ruth, Capt. Pegram, left Cairo last night at eleven o'clock, with a small passenger list and 600 tons of freight, bound for Helena. Her load consisted partly of about 100 head of fat cattle for the army, and 121 mules.

Paymaster Brinton, of Philadelphia, with $2,600,000 was a passenger, *en route* for the army of Gen. Grant, having as guard, thirty men of the 9th Wisconsin regiment, under Lieut. Courier. Less than an hour after leaving this place, the colored chambermaid discovered fire aft on the starboard side, near the stern. She gave the alarm, and a scene of confusion ensued, though not as great as might have been expected.

It is said by passengers that not four minutes elapsed after the first alarm, before the entire upper works of the steamer were in a perfect blaze. The Captain was at his post. As soon as he saw that nothing but the direct intervention of Providence could save his boat, he caused her head to be turned towards the Missouri shore, not more than eight miles from Cairo, in the vicinity of and just below Norfolk landing, and with a full head of steam on, he ran her hard aground bow on. Some thirty feet of her stern broke off by force of the shock, and the passengers, crew, and every one, excepting five soldiers on guard over the money in the Paymaster's box, made a simultaneous rush for the shore. A few jumped overboard and were drowned, or swam to the bank and climbed on shore. The five soldiers mentioned remained at their post bravely turning the tide, and trying to induce confidence in escaping passengers, but their efforts were fruitless. Paymaster Brinton had given them orders they implicitly obeyed until the boat struck with a crash upon the bank then swung. All would soon be lost and no hope remaining of saving the money, they also left their position and endeavored to escape. Before all could leap off, the boat recoiled from shore, one wheel still going, and shot out into the stream.

Five of the 9th Wis. and several passengers, all the cattle, mules, money, freight, colored chambermaid, one of the clerks, the son of Mr. Oglesby, one Paymaster Greenwalt of Harrisburg, Pa., three Paymasters' clerks, (names unknown) were known to be aboard. The flames cracked and spread, cattle and mules broke loose and jumped overboard, or snorted frantically about, rendered insane by flames and heat. All this was witnessed by passengers on shore. Some passengers jumped overboard and swam ashore, one with his trunk, and others nearly naked, swam out into the stream, seeming also insane, and was carried under and lost. Soon the wreck sank, and her seething fires were quenched in deep waters.

The steamer Sturgis arrived during the night, bringing all the passengers, Captain, Clerk, and such property as could be picked up.

The reporter, associated with your correspondent, intends visiting the scene of disaster this morning. A list of those lost will be sent as soon as it can be perfected. At present the excitement runs so high that no man's statements can be relied upon.

The following is the list of names:

Major N. S. Brinton, of Philadelphia, in charge.
Clerk H. S. Goddard, Philadelphia.
Major W. B. Mendenhall, Pennsylvania.
John D. Ford, Clerk.
Major W. W. White, Burlington, Iowa.
J. S. Graves, Clerk.
Major Josiah Tilden, Galesburg.
L. H. Martin, Clerk, missing.
Major J. W. Brigden, Erie, Pa.
W. H. Loomis, Clerk.
Major W. H. Jamison, Boston, side of head slightly scorched.
S. C. Sampson, Clerk, missing.
Major J. M. Pumphrey, Wheeling.
S. C. Fletcher, clerk.
Major T. D. Greenwalt, Harrisburg, missing—undoubtedly lost.
Frank Oglesby, Clerk of steamer, lost.
Two negro deck hands, chambermaid and colored woman, cabin passenger, lost.
Captain, First and Second Clerks, and rest of the crew saved.

The papers and all the books of the boat were lost. Thirty-one soldiers of Co. I, 9th Wisconsin, as guard to the Paymasters, under command of Lieut. Courier, of these, one Corporal and four privates are lost, three killed by a stage plank falling on them while in the water; altogether there are about thirty lives lost. Four hundred tons Commissary and Sutlers' stores and about one hundred tons of private freight were all lost. There were about 200 persons on board, in all. The boat, valued at $100,000, is insured for $50,000.

The fire broke out in the after part of the boat, some say between decks, others say in the nursery. When the boat struck the shore the fire having driven the engineers from their posts, the engines continued to work, and as soon as she struck, a number jumped ashore, but her stern soon swung around down stream, and as the engines continued to work, her bow was soon turned from shore, and she again started down river. When she left the shore there were about thirty persons on her bow, nearly all of whom must have perished. The soldiers are said to have acted heroically, and to have stood by the boxes containing the money until it was certain all was consumed. The boxes were iron bound, and too heavy to be removed. Besides, the flames spread all over the boat in less than five minutes. There is no satisfactory theory as to how the fire originated. It is believed, however, to have been fired by an incendiary in the interests of the rebel government.

An effort was made to fire the Naval Depot here, night before last.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Everything Working Well—Fort Sumter Shows Signs of Apprehension.

NEW YORK, August 5.—A Charleston letter of the 31st says: The last day of July passes away with everything promising success, though perhaps not as soon as some may wish. All things are working well. We know that great anxiety is felt in Charleston for the safety of the city.

Last week there were hanging from the parapet of Fort Sumter, as a protection to the walls, lines of cotton bales. It told us plainly that our 15-inch shot were equal to its destruction. But the cotton bales are now gone. Set on fire, as they were, by their own guns, they were obliged to take them down and are now piled in scorched heaps behind the fort.

Everything betokens a fearfulness on the part of the rebels here, which is very encouraging to us.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 28th says: There were about twenty-seven vessels inside the bar yesterday, including the Ironsides and six Monitors; also twenty-five in Stono Inlet.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., August 5, 1863.

The Democratic Convention met at noon to-day, and after a brief session and effecting a temporary organization, adjourned till 2:30 p. m. At that time they reassembled, and the Committee on Credentials reported the names of nearly 300 delegates. Those present from each county were allowed to cast its full vote. Judge Harlow S. Orton, who has been a politician of all sorts by turns, and nothing long, was chosen President.

On taking the Chair he made a speech of about an hour, full of the most seditious and violent abuse of the Administration, declaring hostility to the war, which, he claimed, was inaugurated by a despicable political trick, with regard to provisioning Fort Sumter. And the war was carried on, not for, but against the Constitution and the Union, with the object of killing off all southern people and stealing their land. He expressed great love for the Union as it was. He seemed to think slavery a necessary part thereof, and said the Constitution was only less sacred than the Decalogue, and all its violations should be doubly damned. His whole speech was of the ultra Vallandigham type, and very nearly akin to treasonable.

E. G. Ryan followed in his usual vehement style, and in much the same strain, denouncing Lincoln's terrible despotism as worse than Russian, and pressing the opposition to furnish no more men and money to sustain the war as now carried on, lauding Vallandigham to the skies, and calling him a martyr, etc. The most offensive of the above speaker's remarks were loudly applauded in the Convention, and occasionally hissed by returned soldiers and other outsiders, who could hardly restrain their indignation. The Convention determined not to nominate a ticket till the platform was agreed upon, and they adjourned till evening. At the evening session resolutions were reported affirming Ryan's address and the platform of the Milwaukee Mass Convention.

Gov. Salomon has obtained from the Secretary of war assurance that the 34th drafted regiment will be discharged on the 15th of August.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A Very Significant Article.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—The *National Republican* contains an editorial to which much semi-official importance is attached. It says, among other things, that if there shall be a slight occasion for hostilities, and the two nations are likely to be involved in war, our steam marine will be at once converted into privateers, and the commerce of Great Britain will be driven from the ocean. Thus does the criminal neglect of the Queen of England's advisers tend to the disturbance of the peace of the world.

War is not desirable even with England, but war is not the greatest of evils. A nation of spirit cannot submit to injustice, to insolence, to outrage, through a series of years, and make no effort to avenge its wrongs.

The course of England during the trying period of our troubles has alienated every American of the loyal States, whatever his opinions upon the Administration or the conduct of the war.

These are significant facts, and indicate what the future has in store for us. The machinations of Napoleon in Mexico deserve attention, but the country should bear in mind the great fact that the United States can restore Mexico to its place as a Republic whenever the attempt shall be made, and indeed it is not improbable that Napoleon will find excuse for quitting the position which promises no good to the French Empire.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNION CONVENTION.

Gov. Curtin Nominated for Re-election.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5.—The Union State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, met to-day. The State was fully represented in the convention by an immense number of strangers from all parts of the State.

There was great excitement on the choice for Governor, but Gov. Curtin had evidently the inside track, and it was conceded early in the day would receive the nomination. The friends of Covode and Morehead were nevertheless equally active.

The Convention was called to order by C. P. Markle, Chairman of the Executive Committee.

When the names of delegates were read Judge Maxwell was elected temporary Chairman, and W. H. Strickland and J. P. White, temporary Secretaries. The Committee on resolutions was appointed and the Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the disposal of contested seats, the Committee on Organization reported Hon. LEMUEL TODD, of Cumberland, President.

Thirty-two Vice Presidents and several Secretaries were chosen.

Judge Todd, on taking the chair, made a neat and appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, hoping the Convention would harmonize in their action and select candidates worthy of the principles of the Union party, who would unite the entire vote of the October election.

A resolution was offered by Mr. McKennon stating that an unfortunate difference had sprung up between two of the leading candidates for Governor, and that the best interest of the country and party demanded a man should be put in the field whose nomination would reconcile the difference. This elicited some discussion, and was shoved—yeas 45; nays 84.

Mr. Campbell then nominated Governor Curtin, which was received with applause.

The following additional nominations were then made:—H. D. Moore, of Philadelphia; J. K. Morehead, of Allegheny; Jno. Covode, of Armstrong; J. P. Henny, of Allegheny; Major Francis Jordon, J. J. Pearson, F. C. Brewster, of Philadelphia, and James Veech, of Fayette.

Considerable debate followed on the merits of the candidates, during which a letter was read from John Covode declining the nomination, in order to harmonize the party.

About seven o'clock a ballot was had which resulted in the choice of Andrew Curtin by a vote of ninety-three against forty-three.

The Convention then adjourned till nine p. m.

NIGHT SESSION.

Hon. Daniel Agnew Beaver was nominated by acclamation for Supreme Judge. On motion the delegates present were instructed to name one from each County to constitute a State Committee.

The resolutions of the committee endorsing the Federal and State Administration, were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Herchhold, of Jefferson, offered a resolution eulogizing Secretary Stanton for summary arrests of disloyal persons, which elicited excited discussion, and was afterwards withdrawn and one of similar tenor, commending the entire administration for such arrests, which was adopted unanimously.

The Convention then adjourned, with three cheers for the Union.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in the Rebel Loan—An Opinion by the London Times.

CAPE RACE, August 5.—The steamship Hecla from Liverpool 25th and Queenstown 26th, has arrived, with three days later news.

The news of the Federal victories caused the Confederate loan stock to decline 18 to 20 per cent. A panic ensued in that stock.

The London *Times* considers the New York riots an insurrection against the Government.

The *Daily News* expatiates on the victories of Grant, Meade, and Rosecrans, and the unimpaired efficiency of the North and its uniform and rapid progress.

Mr. Laird publishes an anonymous correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington and New York, to show that propositions were pending in 1861 with the Navy Department in Washington for his firm to construct vessels for the Federal navy.

There is nothing, however, to show by what authority the anonymous individual used the name of the Secretary of the Navy.

The *Morning Post* maintains that the Union of the three great powers against Russia is insured.

The *Herald* controverts this notion, and maintains that Prussia is disposed to defy the western powers.

Parliament had been prorogued. The Queen's speech had been delivered by commission. It says civil war continues in America. It inflicts much evil not only on the contending parties, but also on other nations. We see, however, no reason to depart from our strict neutrality.

In Paris and London the Polish insurgents continue to be very active in their movements.

From Missouri.

[illegible] Gen. Blair was serenaded at his residence last night, in response to which he made a [illegible] speech, declaring in favor of the Emancipation ordinance passed by the late Convention, [illegible] and vindicating Gov. Gamble. He regarded [illegible] Mississippi River and the opening of the [illegible] operation on record, [illegible] the grandest military [illegible] was due the glory due to Gen. Grant alone. [illegible]

The War in Virginia.

NEW YORK, August 5.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says: [illegible]

[illegible] Rappahannock [illegible] Richmond [illegible]

RAPPAHANNOCK STATION, Va., August 1.— A force of the enemy's cavalry, with artillery, attacked Gen. Buford's pickets, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and drove them back a mile, when the General went forward with the 1st brigade of his Division, under Col. Chapman, and the 2d, under Gen. Merrill, and drove them back beyond Brandy Station, establishing our picket lines for the night half a mile farther out than before. Our loss was one killed and two or three wounded.

Information gained from scouts and pickets indicates that the main body of the enemy has fallen back towards Fredericksburg and Gordonsville.

The 1st Corps were all in arms and eager for an attack, which they also fully expected. Generals Newton and Robinson left their headquarters, with their staffs, and awaited the tide of events, but were doomed to be disappointed.

Thanksgiving and the Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—The regular forenoon report will be sent as usual to-morrow, and if there is any news of importance, we will send a report between 1 and 2 o'clock. Our evening papers do not print, so we shall only send such matter as is important enough to Bulletin. The line remains open all day; the night reports will be as usual.

The New York Riot Cases.

NEW YORK, Aug 5.—The riot cases came before the court to-day. Some fifteen were presented by the grand jury, including the murderers of the negro. Through dilatory motions on the part of the counsel, two were sentenced for robbery—one for five and the other for ten years in the penitentiary.

The Steamer Pacific.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Aug. 5.—The Pacific is safe in Trepassey harbor. She leaves for St. John to-day to repair damages, accompanied by the Resurious.

The Draft in Rochester and Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 5.—The draft commenced here and at Rochester. There is no trouble at either place.

THE OLDEST INHABITANTS OF CHICAGO.

The Anniversary at Clybourne's.

LIST OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE, of the celebration at Mr. Archibald Clybourne's house (about three miles north of the Court House) of his fortieth anniversary in this city, brought together a large number of our oldest and most respectable citizens. A procession, headed by the Great Union Band, with Capt. Jennings as standard bearer, had arrived by 8 o'clock, and gave Mr. C. a very pleasant and patriotic serenade. Scores arrived by cars and teams, till by 9 o'clock the crowd was swelled to hundreds. Mr. Clybourne was rather agreeably disappointed to see so many old familiar faces, some of whom he had not seen before for years, as the city has grown so large, and their places of business and residence being remote, they who formerly thought something was wrong if half a day passed without their being together, had become active business men, and many of them comparatively estranged.

In Mr. Clybourne's yard, beneath the wide-spreading branches of the trees he himself had planted, was erected a long table, filled with the luxuries of the season. Upon the trees were numerous brilliant lamps—a light for each of the States of the Union, as it was before secession was known. The porch was handsomely decorated by a number of American flags, neatly arranged—the whole presenting a very pleasant and interesting spectacle.

The first move made towards organization was by calling John Wentworth to the chair, and appointing H. M. Huguenin, secretary. Messrs. B. F. Lee, S. B. Cobb and Fernando Jones were appointed a committee to report the names of the old settlers present.

As usual, "Long John" was called upon for a speech, but he didn't mean to make one. He said he had been called an old settler, and he was one, but when he came here Arch Clybourne was as well known as he is now. Last year the city thought enough of Mr. C. to come out and embrace him—his whole family, homestead and all—he was taken in by the city, and now the citizens had come out to let him take them in. But, as was usually the case in families, the youngest boys wanted to see the older ones move first, if there was any work to do. He would stand back till some of the older boys spoke.

Mr. John H. Kinzie was called for and made a few remarks, very briefly alluding to old times, and the happy reunion. From the fund of information he has upon the subject, his immense experience in early life in Chicago, it was hoped he would have made a lengthy speech, which would have been highly edifying to all present. But his speech was far too limited.

PRESENTATION TO MR. CLYBOURN.

Mr. A. Shuman, of the *Journal*, made a very neat, appropriate, and patriotic presentation speech, addressed to Mr. Archibald Clybourne, to whom, in behalf of his many warm friends, and old acquaintances, he presented a beautiful gold headed cane—hoping that it might prove a trusty prop to him in his declining years, and ever be to him a testimonial of the estimation in which he was held by his many friends. Mr. C. had lived to see Chicago grow up and expand from a mere hamlet to an immense city—may he still live to see it the greatest city on the American continent, which is hardly improbable, if its growth continues at the same ratio for a few years to come, as during the past two decades.

Upon the heavy carved gold head was this inscription:

"Presented to A. CLYBOURNE, the oldest inhabitant, and the true and fearless patriot, by his old friends of Chicago.—Aug. 5, 1863."

The cane was manufactured by Isaac Speer, of this city, and is a very creditable piece of workmanship.

Mr. Clybourne said he accepted the cane as a present, and will ever endeavor to preserve it and hand it down to his latest posterity. The present was the happiest hour of his life. Was happy to see so many old familiar faces at his own home, and to be so highly and unexpectedly complimented. He alluded to the happy days of the past, trying times though they were; those who had lived through, and now met together, had a sympathy and fellow-feeling which new comers couldn't understand or appreciate. He would accept the cane, and endeavor never to disgrace it, or to incur the displeasure of any of the donors. He closed his remarks by saying that he came from the loyal portion of the old commonwealth, and had always been loyal to the core, and always would be. [Cheers.] He could not express his gratitude to his friends for their kind remembrancer, was happy to see every one who had come to see him, and hoped they would all do their best to make themselves and all around them happy.

After a patriotic air from the band,

Gen. J. A. McArthur being called for, made his appearance appearance and was greeted with three cheers. He was highly gratified with the attention shown him, but thought they had "woke up the wrong passenger" if they looked to him for a speech. He had been using knock-down arguments in the army against the rebellion, and that kind of arguments would be out of place on this occasion, unless there were Copperheads in the crowd. If there were any, he would say to them that he was in favor of using them the same as the foe are used in the field—they deserve the same arguments—he could see no difference in an enemy, whether in front or rear. The fire in the rear may be more disastrous under some circumstances than an open fire in front. The only distinction he would make between the open and defiant foe in the field of battle, and the fire-in-the-rear Copperhead at the North, is that the latter is the more treacherous, sneaking and contemptible of the two. He believes the military force is and will continue to be strong enough to carry everything before it. The conscripts now going to the field will take the place of those who are coming home on furloughs, while the boys, who have been through battles and know what they are about, if needed will most cheerfully take a hand in helping to enforce the draft. Hundreds whose time is out will, after a brief furlough, go back to see this thing through, and they must to have what help they need to crush out this accursed rebellion. He gave some interesting incidents illustrative of the commendable bravery of our Illinois boys. His interesting speech was well received. At the close of Gen. McArthur's speech he was greeted with three rousing cheers, followed by three more for our army.

The ladies were then invited to the table by Mrs. Clybourne, while Mr. Clybourne entertained his old cronies in the parlor, where there was something that in olden time it was said "maketh the heart glad," and verily that wine "needed no bush."

OLD SETTLERS PRESENT.

The following are the names of old settlers who reported themselves to the committee. We have a long list of names of other early settlers, who should have been present, which list will be presented to the Historical Society:

Archibald Clybourne, 1823.	Alfred Dutch, 1833.
John H. Kinzie, 1833.	James Lane, 1833.
Alex. Wolcott, [illegible]	Jerome Beecher, 1835.
Thomas Church, 1834.	Wm. Osborne, 1834.
John Wentworth, 1836.	Timothy Wright, 1834.
S. B. Cobb, 1833.	Wm. H. Stow, [illegible]
Philo Carpenter, 1832.	John Bates, [illegible]
L. P. Hilliard, [illegible]	J. M. Van Osdel, 1837.
J. J. Richards, [illegible]	[illegible]
Calvin DeWolf, 1837.	Thos. M. Downing, [illegible]
H. M. Huguenin, [illegible]	S. G. Pitkin, [illegible]
D. C. Thatcher, [illegible]	Jacob Sauer, [illegible]
[illegible]	Henry Sawyer, [illegible]
Benj. T. Lee, [illegible]	Peter McFarlane, [illegible]
Isaac Speer, [illegible]	David McCarthy, [illegible]
[illegible]	W. P. Knight, [illegible]
Wm. H. Clark, [illegible]	E. DeWitt Robinson, [illegible]
N. K. Jones, [illegible]	Walter B. Greene, [illegible]
J. W. Steele, [illegible]	Geo. Anderson, [illegible]
Joel Ellis, [illegible]	Myron D. Downs, [illegible]
Wm. L. Potter, [illegible]	Joel H. Wicker, [illegible]
T. D. Hull, [illegible]	John T. Hughes, [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
E. H. Streeter, [illegible]	O. H. Tobey, [illegible]
W. D. Moore, [illegible]	A. J. Wright, [illegible]
O. T. Watkins, [illegible]	Edward Simons, [illegible]
[illegible]	W. H. Morris, [illegible]
[illegible]	Peter Shimp, [illegible]
E. E. Morris, [illegible]	J. Mc A. Campbell, [illegible]
Geo. G. Levi, [illegible]	C. Cobb, [illegible]
Joseph Wilson, [illegible]	C. P. Albee, [illegible]
W. G. Lewis, [illegible]	A. H. Blackall, [illegible]
Wm. Sprague, [illegible]	Wm. Hill, [illegible]
J. L. Smith, [illegible]	Luther Nichols, [illegible]
F. L. Smith, [illegible]	John Allison, [illegible]
John H. Palmer, [illegible]	F. S. Buckley, [illegible]
John Gillespie, [illegible]	R. W. Ransteed, [illegible]
E. P. Thompson, [illegible]	Duncan Maclane, [illegible]
R. Edwards, [illegible]	Geo. J. McArthur, [illegible]
Stephen Heck, [illegible]	Fernando Jones, [illegible]
L. S. Osborn, [illegible]	W. D. Curtis, [illegible]
P. Albright, [illegible]	Wm. Woods, [illegible]
Thos. Shaw, [illegible]	Henry Grater, [illegible]
Ed. Haquan, [illegible]	W. H. Snyder, [illegible]
J. H. Fisher, [illegible]	J. V. Buxton, [illegible]
Lemuel Brown, [illegible]	Rollin Robinson, [illegible]
Luther Nichols, [illegible]	S. S. Streeter, [illegible]
Jno. Allison, [illegible]	

LADIES.

Mrs. J. H. Kinzie, 1831.	Mrs. S. G. Pitkin, [illegible]
Mrs. S. B. Cobb, [illegible]	Mrs. D. W. Robinson, [illegible]
Mrs. J. Beecher, [illegible]	Mrs. Philo Carpenter, [illegible]
Mrs. N. V. Kinzie,	Mrs. A. Clybourne, [illegible]
Mrs. W. H. Adams, [illegible]	Mrs. Maria Adams, [illegible]
Mrs. L. P. Hilliard, [illegible]	Mrs. Wm. Osborne, [illegible]
Mrs. Edw. Simons, [illegible]	

When our reporter left, the party of old folks had forgotten their age, and were enjoying themselves hugely, repeating old anecdotes, and jokes that were practiced between them. It was understood some of the old fashioned games, and "a dance of ye olden time," was to be participated in.

It is to be hoped this is but the beginning of a social re-union among our highly esteemed early citizens, and that the "Old Settler's Association" will be revived, and every anniversary properly celebrated hereafter.

NATIONAL TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.

The Address by Hon. John M. Gregory.

EVENING SESSION—EIGHT O'CLOCK P. M.

The meeting was called to order by the President, when the Secretary read the programme of the American Normal Association, which is to come off this afternoon at Bryan Hall. This Society has similar objects to those of the National Teachers Association. It was organized in Springfield, Mass., met in Trenton, N. J., 1859, Buffalo, 1860, and this is all we know about it.

The programme of the proceedings for this afternoon is as follows:—

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT BRYAN HALL.
Thursday, August 6th, 1863, commencing at 2 p. m.
Introductory Remarks by the President.
Preliminary Business.
Address by Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford, Connecticut.
Paper by C. F. Childs, esq., Illinois State Normal University—Subject:—"Mission of Model Schools."
Discussion on the Above.
Election of Officers.
Reports from different states on the following Question:

"What is the precise amount and character of the Professional Instruction and Drill (including practice in Model Schools) afforded in the Normal Schools of your State?"

A Committee of three was appointed to report upon the meeting and addresses.

The report of the State Teachers Association of New York and Ohio, was read by Dr. McJilton of Baltimore, which resulted in the passage of the following resolutions:

That the Secretary be directed to provide a suitable book for the purpose of recording the correspondence of the National Teacher's Association with such of the State Teacher's Associations as may engage in the same; with the names of the delegates and their connection the National Association to be preserved by such record. 2d. That the original papers of the several State Associations to be filed in the office of the Secretary.

Professor Green said all the arrangements for the Mississippi trip had been made, and tickets could be had at the Galena office. The steam company on the river had proposed to carry passengers to Dubuque, Galena, etc., and provide them with food and berths for a dollar and a half extra, making five dollars there and back to all, for the round trip; a dollar and a half from Chicago to Galena and back; to start on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock p. m., from the Galena Station.

The gentlemen of the Glee Club sang, "There's Music in the Air."

The Hon. J. M. Gregory, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, delivered a lecture upon the Higher Aspects of Education, which was very good, as our readers will see by the excerpts we publish below.

HON. J. M. GREGORY'S ADDRESS.

He who would unfold an acorn must needs rear an oak. Such is its pre-appointed form and destiny. He may make the oak grander and more beautiful by skillful culture, or may blight and belittle it by neglect; but no care or culture can change it to a willow, or enable it to produce apples or grapes.

From an eagle's egg can come only an eaglet. No careful incubation can hatch them from the owl or the goose, nor can any skill in training rear the young bird of prey to become a swimmer in the waters, or to mouse for its food in the dim twilight.

What the Creator designed each species of creature to be, that it must grow to be—each one "after his kind,"—full-orbed and fruitful, if wisely and naturally reared; dwarfed, distorted and unproductive, if violent or rude hands attempt to bend it from its prescribed rank and place. From the acorn the oak,—from the egg the eagle,—from the child, the man,—such is the voice of destiny, the divine law of development—of education which is only another name for development.

And here we reach the first and most general statement of the great problem of education, the chiefest problem of human history and human progress. It is summed up in the two grand hemispheric words Destiny, Development—destiny, its limiting law; development, its constructing force; destiny, its prescribed path and culminating end; development it methodic march and progressive fulfillment. For education is a development, not merely into some ideal roundness of form—some theoretic harmony of parts; but, better and grander than all this, to pre-appointed ends and uses,—to pre-ordained relations and duties,—in one great word, to Destiny.

Holding in our hands the light of this broad general statement, and moving forward to a closer and minuter analysis, the problem we are studying is seen to be not single but complex, separating into sections, which are mighty subordinate problems; that it is indeed not a single question, but threefold, its subdivisions answering to the three great fields of human relationship and duties.

If we may borrow from mathematics a figure which fits but loosely indeed to this metaphysical question, the problem of education is a problem of three unknown quantities, and demands for its statement and solution the resolution of three independent equations. The first equation, (to continue a figure which will enable me to set the great correspondent facts more clearly over against each other,) shows us on the one side, as its first member, a child—an infant being with its germinal intellect, sensibilities and will, its physical organization, powers and needs. Over against it, as the second member, stands as a related though unequal quantity, the universe of facts and truths, natures with its substances, forms and forces, life, law and knowledge. It is the living being confronting the fields of its life. Here the germ, there the nourishing soil for its growth; here the heir, there the appointed inheritance, here powers of muscle and mind, there the predetermined theatre and materials for their work; here the future toiler, there the coming toil; here the infant thinker, there the unmastered domains of thought and truth. It is, in brief, the child with his personality and his simple individual relations to the world he is to live in, such as the first man held ere a companion had been given him, and such as every human being holds, without any reference to his fellow men. And here our problem is, to discover the natural method and nice measure of culture and nourishment by which the child shall be reared into a sort of responsive equality to nature, which may fit him to fill out the full round of his duties and destinies in nature, as the servant, interpreter, and the master of nature. The work of education under this statement is to develop childhood into a full-grown, wise and healthful manhood, that it may find in the world a happy and abundant home, and may dwell on the earth a wise, thinking, acting, regal soul.

We advance once more and finally, to another field of human relations, to the grandest and concluding segment in the great circle of predestinated destinies. Our third equation, to which we now come, a nobler and diviner equation—an equation, it is true, of vast inequalities—exhibits again on the one side the Child, but now gifted with immortality and filled with innate and inappeasable cravings for the Infinite and the Divine—endowed with an ineradicable religiosity, and filled with hopes, fears and faiths which transcend both time and sense. On the other side is God with His divine providence and government. Here the conscious Creature, linked with indissoluble bonds to this will its maker; there the Creator himself, covering time and eternity with His plans, and marshalling all beings and all events into the endless march of his purposes. Here the fresh Soul, the born subject of a divine Government, and the perpetual dweller in a divine household, hungering for the guidance of a divine wisdom, and for the bliss of a perfect love; there the all enveloping presence of the Supreme Ruler and the Heavenly Father of all. Here the kindling spark of an immortal life whose highest need is God himself; and there Infinite Love offering itself as the supreme good and the last end of its creatures.

How grand the question which the confronting quantities in this equation suggest. To find the means by which the child may be reared up to the hight of this divine destiny, and be fitted for the fulfillment of these sublime duties—this is the last and highest problem of education. Its work is only ended when out of the germ of a weak and ignorant childhood it has developed a God-fearing, God loving and God-like manhood. For who can deny that this is within the province of education, and one of its necessary aims? It matters not by what aids of supernatural grace, or by what lessons of a divine experience it may be begun or continued, the process is essentially educational. It is a cultured development from interior germs, unfolding by regular stages and fixed laws into a mature growth.

It remains now to show that these three great spiritual quantities—the child's relations to Nature and Truth, to Society and to God—all enter into the problem of Education—that they exhaust it, and that its complete solution forbids that either shall be left out.

And first and foremost, in this demonstration, stands the testimony of the Great Teacher, who taught as never man taught. In the two great commandments, "Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself"—thy neighbor and thyself—he groups under the three heads I have named, the essential relations of human life, and the whole duty of man. For what do these wonderfully comprehensive commandments mean, but to bid the soul to hold as its three highest centres of love and regard, *itself*, *Society*, and *God*—God first and highest? And how shall a man fitly fulfill this duty to *himself* but by growing up to his pre-appointed place and station in nature as a wise, active, rejoicing soul. How to his neighbor, that is to Society, but by being educated into a true and perfect member of Society; and how show supreme love to God but by seeking to fill out the full measure of his relations to the Divine Being and Government? Beyond debate, the Savior, in these two great laws of life, defines the three grand fields of human relations and duties, and in them embraces the entire sphere of man's development. We have then the witness of inspiration to the truthfulness of our statement.

Shakespeare, whose knowledge of mankind seems little short of inspiration, presents, under another form, almost the same view. In his address of Wolsey to Cromwell, the fallen Minister, as his great and comprehensive rule of right and duty:

"Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
Thy God's and Truth's."

As if he had said, God, Society, and thy soul's loyalty to truth; these are the grand and all comprehending aims of life.

But there is a witness and an evidence lying nearer to us all, in the conscious experience of each. Let each one imagine himself alone in the world, living a hermit life—cut off from the society of his fellow-men, and ignorant of God. How many relations, physical, mental and esthetic, still bind us to the world we live in! How much of education—of knowledge, and strength, and skill, we need to live wisely, safely, happily. What a field for labor and for life still lies around us, even in the solitude.

But now let mankind reappear, and society, in all its complex organizations and busy pursuits, spring up around us. Who does not feel that a new field of relations and duties are opened around him; that an entire new section is called into exercise, and that a new education is needed to fit him to meet his new circumstances and duties? How wide the range of activities and needs revealed, how varied the new powers called into action, and how inadequate the education of the hermit for the man of society!

Now, finally, let God and His government appear upon the scene; let time be linked to eternity, and man's divine relations and immortal destinies come into view. Let God's superintending providence and vast moral government be seen in wide and resistless play throughout the whole earth, and who does not perceive, at once, arising around him a whole realm of relations and duties, calling into action nobler and the grandest section of his powers and emotions! At once there comes the demand for another and higher stage of culture to fit us for this grander life. A diviner learning—a new and nobler education is needed to lift the citizen of society into the true servant and worshipper of God.

Thus, starting from the solitary soul in the field of nature and truth, and moving upward by [illegible] society and God, we feel, at successive stages [illegible] as it were, each step, the birth of a new [illegible] demanding to be educated in intelligence and strength. And just because the last step leads us up to the divine and the infinite, it closes the series—there can be no other.

What a weight of confirmation do these views borrow from the words of Royer Collard, whom Cousin pronounces "one of the greatest philosophers of the present age." Mark these words. "Human societies are born, live, and die upon the earth; there they accomplish their destinies. But they contain not the whole man. After his engagement to society there still remains in him the nobler part of his nature; those high faculties by which he elevates himself to God, to a future life, and to the unknown blessings of an invisible world."

Finally, it is evident, that although the development of each of these three departments of man's nature admits of a separate study, yet they all enter as elements into the one great problem of education. In the full and final solution of this problem no one of these elements can be omitted, any more than in the algebraic operation from which we have borrowed our principal figure, the solution of a problem of three unknown quantities—you cannot obtain a definite answer without a combined consideration of all the three equations. You may study each equation as a separate statement of some particular fact or truth involved in the question, but you must combine all, before the final solution will appear. As well build detached col-[illegible]

[illegible]

destiny, or destination, if the term be preferred, and development sum up all educational sciences every fundamental error must lie against one of these.

Under the first head we have three prominent classes of errors or heresies.

1st. The first considers the child simply as related to nature, and as needing to be educated to perform his natural functions and obey the laws of nature. To the philosophers of this creed, the first equation in our statement embraces the entire problem of education. To this class belong mainly Rousseau & Herbert Spencer.

2. The second class regards the child chiefly in his social relations, and plans and education that may fit him to play his part as a member of society. It does not, perhaps wholly disregard his natural and individual needs, but subordinating these to his wants as a citizen, it seeks to train him in social craft and wisdom.

3. A third but not numerous class, would make education wholly religious counting no relations as worthy of regard, save those belonging to another world, and no knowledge useful but that in the Bible. To this error inclined the *pietists* of the seventeenth century, and some in our own day.

The second grand division of errors, springing out of false views of the means and laws of development, also exhibits several classes; but these will be better described in a detailed statement of some of the theories in which they appear.

Many of the theories of education will be found tainted with errors of both sorts.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS!—The person that borrowed the [illegible] from the office of Hyatt & Calhoun, will please return them to [illegible] Lake street.
F. C. S. CALHOUN.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION this (THURSDAY) evening, on the New Barge [illegible] in tow of the Steam Tug Monitor, leaving the dock [illegible] South Water street, just above Clark street Bridge, at 7 o'clock, returning at 11. Music and Dancing, and Refreshments in abundance on board. Tickets for gentleman and lady, one dollar, to be had of W. H. EGAN & CO., [illegible] South Water street.

AMUSEMENT FOR THANKSGIVING DAY, sitting for
CARTE DE VISITES,
At [illegible] GREEN & WING'S, [illegible] South Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

FOUR FOR ONE DOLLAR.—In order to oblige many of our customers, we will, for the next thirty days, give four of our
Unrivalled Cartes de Visite
[illegible] Everitt's [illegible] Gallery, [illegible] Lake street, corner of LaSalle.
[illegible], Agent.

ATTENTION DRUGGISTS.
A DRUG CLERK
Wishes a situation in a Retail Drug Store in the city. [illegible] Address "JOD," [illegible], Chicago.

$50 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from an Army Wagon, [illegible] on the [illegible] of July, a field sabre, [illegible] heavy gold-plated Scabbard, [illegible] a silver [illegible] 2nd Div. 4th Army Corps, [illegible] Address [illegible] Corps.

New Advertisements.

EXCURSION TO ROCKFORD
SATURDAY, August 8th,
Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. The train leaves the Depot, on West Kinzie street, at [illegible] A. M. A good band of Music will be in attendance. A beautiful grove has been selected near the City where the Excursionists can have their own way. Look out for a Gala Day. Tickets only $1.00, children $1.00, and good to return on the [illegible]. Tickets can be procured at Henry Greenebaum's, corner Lake and LaSalle streets, and at Kinzie street of F. J. Hummel; and at the depot on the morning of the Excursion. Come one, come all.

GRAND JUBILEE.
UNION EXCURSION
TO KENOSHA,
THURSDAY, Aug. 13th.
Cars leave Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Depot at 9½ A. M.
Tickets for adults, $1.00; for children, 50 cents. To be had of 68 Washington street, and Preston, Willard & Kean's Banking House, corner South Water and Clark streets.

CHICAGO BAG FACTORY,
130 South Water Street.
15,000 Double Gunnies, large and heavy.
20,000 Single Gunnies, good weight.
10,000 Burlaps, 4 bushel, excellent quality.
Stark A, Lewiston A, American A, Monitor, and other Seamless Bags.
Wool Sacks, Flour Sacks, Grocer's Bags, and every description of Bag and Sack Goods. For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

CHICAGO
Driving Park Association.
The formal opening of the grounds of this Association will take place August 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1863. Fifteen Hundred Dollars will be paid in purses, as follows:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 25th—A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. [illegible] will not be allowed to compete for the purses hereinafter offered. Two or more to make a race.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26th—A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly to harness, that has never trotted in public, previous to July 25th, [illegible] best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest pacing horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th—A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest trotting [illegible] to wagon; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest trotting stallion owned in Cook County, previous to July 25th, 1863, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $[illegible] to the second best in this race.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 28th—A purse of $[illegible] to the fastest trotting horse, mare, gelding or filly, to harness; best three in five. Two or more to make a race.
A purse of $[illegible] to the second best in this race.
Trotting will commence precisely at 3 o'clock P. M. [illegible] six o'clock of the evening previous.
Entry fee TEN PER CENTUM of the amount of the purse.
The rules of the Association regulating trotting may be had by application to the Secretary, [illegible] or by addressing him, P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago.
DANIEL THOMPSON, President.
CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Secretary.
DIRECTORS—Daniel Thompson, D. A. Gage, W. F. Myrick, James Van Zile, U. H. Crosby, H. H. Yates, N. K. Fairbank.

BARNUM'S
SELF SEWER
FOR ALL SEWING MACHINES

D. BARNUM, ESQ.,
P. O. Box 7781.) [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.
"Dear Sir:—The "Self-Sewer" is all you recommended it to be, and my women folks would not do without it if it cost $25."
It is the greatest invention of the age,
And yet one of the most simple. IT IS A GREAT RELIEF TO BOTH THE BACK AND EYES OF OPERATORS ON SEWING MACHINES. J. A. BERRY, Editor of Press. Knox, Ind., July 21st 1863.

FALL TRADE.

We are fully prepared for Fall Trade with an
UNEQUALLED STOCK
OF EVERY GRADE OF
Seasonable Goods,
Purchased before the LATE ADVANCE, which we shall SELL REGULARLY, at less than
New York Prices.
We advise early purchases as, with active Fall trade, goods will bring higher prices.
ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers, Jobbers and Commission Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
Notions, Woolens and Worsted Goods, &c., &c.
74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.

EXCURSION TO BOSTON
AND THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS,
Via Grand Trunk Railway,
AUGUST THE 18TH.
FARE, Chicago to Boston and return, including meals and state rooms on Steamer, $[illegible].
Tickets good for thirty days.
The fast sailing Steamer MONTGOMERY will leave Chicago Tuesday, August 18th, at 7 o'clock A. M. [illegible] Grand Trunk Railway at Sarnia. Choice of routes given to the excursionists, either via Montreal, White Mountains and Portland, or via Ogdensburg and Vermont Central.
The number of tickets limited and must be secured at this office. Tickets will be on sale Monday, August [illegible] at 52 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
[illegible] WEBSTER,
Western General Agent, Chicago.

NATIONAL 5-20 LOAN.
We shall continue for a brief period to receive subscriptions AT PAR for the
United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds.
Interest will commence on day of subscription and is payable semi-annually in GOLD.
We will receive in payment for these Bonds, at par, Legal Tender Notes or Drafts on New York, and at 1½ per cent. discount currency or drafts on this city.
We deliver the Bonds at our Office free of all expense, or will forward by express or mail, as directed, within two to twenty days from date of subscription. Favorable arrangements will be made with Bankers and others wishing to obtain Bonds to establish National Banks.
For further information inquire at our office, or address us by mail.
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers,
And Agents for Five-Twenty Loan,
Corner Clark and South Water sts.

CLAPP & GOADBY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SALT DEALERS.
[illegible] South Wells street ..... Chicago, Ill.
G. W. CLAPP, late G. [illegible]
H. A. GOADBY, formerly Goadby, Perry & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD
ask their grocers for
PEISING'S PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
WARRANTED PURE AND TO KEEP PICKLES.

LESTER'S PATENT HEATING
AND VENTILATING FURNACE, for Houses, Churches, Halls, &c. &c. I have at my Warerooms, 60 [illegible] street, different sizes of these
Portable and Brick Furnaces
FOR HARD AND SOFT COAL.
Also, I have a Furnace for WOOD, suitable for Churches and Private Dwellings in the country: any of which I can put up in the most approved manner at short notice. Tin Pipe and Registers constantly on hand.
R. W. LESTER.

TOOLS FOR
TANNERS,
CURRIERS,
AND
SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SALE BY
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 231 LAKE STREET.

1863. STEAMBOATS. 1863.
A First Class Boat will leave Goodrich's Dock, first above Rush Street Bridge,
Every Morning, (Sundays Excepted,)
At 9 O'Clock,
FOR MILWAUKEE, KENOSHA, RACINE, PORT WASHINGTON, SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.
Extending their trips to Kewaunee and Wolf River every Friday. [illegible]

REDUCED FARE FOR PASSENGERS.	
Chicago to Kenosha	[illegible]
Chicago to Racine	[illegible]
Chicago to Milwaukee	[illegible]
Chicago to Port Washington	[illegible]
Chicago to Sheboygan	[illegible]
Chicago to Manitowoc and Two Rivers	[illegible]
Chicago to Green Bay	[illegible]

[illegible] A. E. GOODRICH.

AURORA SEMINARY.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

A WORD TO GEN. SCHENCK.

The recent discovery by Gen. Schenck of a number of slaves confined in a private jail in Baltimore, placed there two years ago by rebel masters, who immediately went South to join Beauregard's army, is certainly one of the most surprising circumstances of the current year. More than a twelve-month has elapsed since all slaves of this description were declared free by act of Congress. Nearly a year has elapsed since the President promulgated the law, and enjoined all officers of the United States army to diligently enforce it. Yet they have remained all this time wearing the chains of servitude in a filthy prison, under the muzzles of Federal guns. We do not censure any officer of the Government in the premises, for it is obvious that such cases may remain hidden for a long time by their extraordinary character, the audacity of the jailer and the helplessness of his victims. We trust that Gen. Schenck will now confine the proprietors of this private bastile in the same cell from which the negroes were liberated, for the same length of time that they were unlawfully detained, and then put a keg of powder in the institution and blow it up.

A FOREIGN WAR.

We know our Secretary of State well enough to be able to dismiss all fear that by his agency the country will be compelled to undertake a foreign war; and we think we know the American people well enough to affirm of them that they have not yet arrived at that pitch of insanity in which, under the vain delusion that they can whip "all the world and the rest of mankind," they will, by their clamors, force that Secretary into a diplomatic position from which war is the only possible egress. Hence we can say that the demented citizens who are blathering in the public journals and on the stump for what they call the "vindication of the American honor" in the matter of English privateers, and for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine in the more important matter of Mexico, are, whether vaporing for the purpose of influencing Mr. Seward, or for "firing the American heart," wasting their energies to no profitable or valuable purpose. Unquestionably we have a long account of grievances and injuries—some of them wanton and heavy—to settle with the government of Her Majesty, as soon as leisure therefor shall be found; and unquestionably, also, no man with American blood in his veins, unless he be a rebel or a rebel sympathizer, proposes that the French occupation of Mexico, and the reign of the newly made Austrian Emperor shall continue a month after this nation is in a condition to enforce the hereditary policy that Napoleon has outraged by his cruel and unnecessary campaign and its deplorable results. But whether to act the fools' part, and undertake to whip Great Britain, drive France off the continent, and put down this most formidable rebellion, all at one and the same time; or whether to first put down the rebellion, and bide our opportunity for what remains, is a question that the American people will not, when it is presented to them in a proper form, be slow to decide. There will be no foreign war.

MR. WALKER'S PAMPHLET.

Robert J. Walker has done a real service to his country and to history in his pamphlet, entitled "Jefferson Davis and Repudiation." The arch traitor has probably never received such a scalding, and, as for Slidell, whose letter in the London *Times*, seeking to remove the blame of Mississippi repudiation from the shoulders of Jeff. to those of Reuben, is the text of Mr. Walker's publication, he stands convicted of both inexcusable ignorance and willful lying. Not only so, but Mr. Walker promises, in a future communication, to prove out of Slidell's mouth that Davis sustained and justified a second act of repudiation, "for which," says Slidell, "neither excuse nor palliation can be offered." Further than this, Mr. Walker says he shall hereafter show that Davis volunteered to sustain another slaveholding State in the repudiation of her bonds, "in a case more atrocious, if possible, than that of Mississippi."

Mr. Walker's letter is confined to the repudiation of the Union Bank bonds, and Jeff. Davis' public and repeated advocacy of such repudiation, both before and after the Supreme Court of the State had declared the bonds valid, and decreed that they must be paid. A blacker record has seldom been brought to light, and one can hardly believe, after reading the history of the transaction, as traced in the official and ineffaceable documents of the period, that the advocate and defender of such villainy is the same who now piously chides the South for "the love of lucre eating like a gangrene into the very heart of the land, converting too many among us into worshippers of gain, and rendering them unmindful of their duty to their country, their fellow-men, and to God!" Liar and robber are not, perhaps, the most fitting terms to be applied in public discussion, to one's adversary, be he high or low, but Mr. Walker proves that Davis was both, long before he became, by his acts a traitor. In reaching his present position, he has gone through the appropriate gradations of crime. Fourteen years ago he could easily discern stealing to be public virtue, as he can now denominate the waging of war against the United States, "defending our homes against invasion."

But Mr. Walker's letter has another significance quite superior to any personal concern. He shows that, with slavery for a starting point, repudiation and secession are the natural and inevitable goal. No one is better qualified to speak on this point than Mr. Walker, who represented Mississippi in the United States Senate nine years, and afterwards sat four years in Mr. Polk's Cabinet; and surely the logic of the proposition has never been more cogently illustrated. We thank him for his patriotic and timely exposition, for the sarcasm which he applies to the fools who have dabbled in Confederate bonds, and for the honest rebuke which he administers to the knave who governs France. We commend our readers to procure Mr. Walker's letter (somewhat too lengthy for our columns) and give it a careful perusal. It will be found in the *Continental Monthly* for August, appearing there simultaneously with its issue in England.

SUGGESTION FOR THE REBELS.

As the war on the part of the South is for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, and as Mr. J. Davis, who dubs himself the President of the Pirates' Confederacy, has called upon all the man-selling Christians in his modern Dahomey to come to prayers, to the end that the favor of the Almighty may be propitiated for their arms; and as Davis and his crew find in the Old Dispensation all the justifications of slavery that God's word to man affords, we have a line of advice to give them about the method of proceeding on the appointed day of what they impiously call Thanksgiving and Praise. They may not adopt our suggestion, but we will make them, nevertheless.

The erection of a great National Altar at Richmond, to which the offerings to the Invisible and the Eternal may be brought. We see the faithful coming in—one with the fagots with which the fires were lighted that have burned innocent men to death, because they did not care to live [illegible]; another with whips [illegible] with which women have [illegible] and [illegible] until they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; another with the [illegible] of Christian servants, who were chained until they [illegible] in their [illegible]; another with a plank [illegible] slave ship, from which [illegible] out of 500 captives were thrown to the sharks during the horrors of the Middle Passage; another with a computation of the tears that slave mothers have shed when their children have been torn from their arms, to be sent to the far South and a market; another with an estimate of the families that have been divided at auction and at private sale, upon the demand of interest or by the spur of misfortune, since American Slavery began; another with an account of the way in which the fathers in their agony groaned, and in which the mothers wept and called on Christ to pity and sustain; another with chains attached to which the coffle gangs of husbands without wives, mothers without husbands, children fatherless and motherless, all so by the agency of the "institution," have been driven out of the Border States, South; another with a book to prove that slave-holding economy consists in working laborers to death in seven years, and renewing the gang; another with a pack of blood-hounds in leash, by which men and women seeking liberty have been mangled and torn; another with the results of Wade Hampton's experience in feeding laborers on cotton-seed meal until half the number died; another with the instruments of torture that Slavery uses, each wet with the blood of its victims—the stake, the whip, the branding iron, the collar, the live coal, the hand-saw, with which flesh is haggled, the loathsome prison-house, the paddle, the rifle, the revolver and the bowie-knife—enginery more infernal than that which the barbarous Inquisition used; another with the statutes of the slave-holding States by which wrong and inhumanity have been organized into law; another with the statistics of Southern concubinage, and consequent immorality and death; another with the model of a plantation on which men and women with immortal souls are bred for sale; another with the assertion that it is a part of Slavery for fathers to debauch, use and sell their own daughters, and to enslave and make merchandise of their sons; another, a preacher, with his creed and his sermons to prove that all these are only a normal manifestation of Christianity, as the Father ordained and Christ taught it; another with his political speech to establish that all these are incident to the workings of the pure Democracy that Washington and Jefferson founded.

If all these offerings, connected with each of which there is a long history of wrong, outrage, tears and blood, failed to secure the favor of Heaven, on that Altar a hecatomb of "niggers" might be devoted to the sacrifice, by Jeff. Davis, the Great High Priest of latter-day Atheism.

For this sum of all the villainies, a few of the atrocities of which we have hinted at, the South is fighting—for its perpetuation in the face of the light which the civilization of the century has shed upon the world, and for its extension into territories now happily free—for that and nothing else. So, let the suppliants of Heaven show their handiwork; and how better, Mr. J. Davis, than in the way that we point out? By all means, let the Altar be built. If Heaven should deride, Man would be instructed by what was laid thereon.

THE CONSCRIPTION BOUNTY ORDINANCE.

The ordinance in relation to the draft in this city as amended, proposes to appropriate $120,000 in bounties to married men who may be conscripted in case they serve, or to substitutes that may take their places in the army. In this shape we have no objection to the passage of the ordinance. We are willing to be taxed any reasonable sum of money to aid in procuring recruits for the army. The ordinance is not intended, as we understand it, to defeat the conscription act, but rather to aid it. Let the Government have more men to fill up the wasted regiments, that it may be enabled to push on the war to a speedy and triumphant termination. The ordinance comes up for final action next Monday night, when it will doubtless pass without opposition.

Solicitor Whiting's Foreign Mission.

The Washington *Republican* has a paragraph indicating the object of Solicitor Whiting's mission to England. It states that he is on a leave of absence, during which he visits England to communicate certain facts in his possession to Minister Adams, and is also the bearer of dispatches containing the well-defined policy of the Government as applied to those facts. It of course refers to the rebel vessels now being built in England. This information is believed to be so clear that there will be no other alternative for the British Government but to act promptly in the matter or else accept what must be eventually serious results. The issuance of letters of marque and reprisal has not been, it is thought, before the Cabinet of late, though influential men have urged its individual members to favor it.

New York and the Draft.

One of the points of difference as set forth by Gov. Seymour, which exists between the Governor and the War Department is this: The State authorities claim, and they say they are prepared to show, that the State has furnished the United States up to the present time 242,139 men. Adjutant General Sprague, whom the Governor first sent to Washington on the draft question, procured an exhibit of troops furnished by the State from the War Department, which placed the number on the 1st of June last at 200,035. This does not include the ten-day militia, recently furnished by New York to assist in repelling the invasion in Pennsylvania, and may, perhaps, account for the discrepancy. The State authorities insist that the proportion allotted to New York should be diminished by 42,097 men. It would be manifestly wrong to the other States to allow this absurd claim. The idea that ten or thirty day militia shall be allowed as an offset against the three year soldiers of Illinois, Indiana and other Western States is absurd.

The American Blockade—Important Decision in the Case of the Peterhoff.

The decision of Judge Betts, in the case of the Peterhoff, rendered on Saturday last, is one of the most important ever pronounced in our courts. It has been made so by the interest attached to it by discussion in the British Parliament and British newspapers, by the notice taken of it by the British Government, and by the threats held out against the American people in the event of their judges condemning the vessel and her cargo.

The Court, however, looking at all the circumstances of the case, has arrived at a righteous decision; and no doubt this case will be quoted hereafter by the English judges as a precedent. It is fully in accordance with the treaty of Paris defining blockade; and Earl Russell himself has admitted that the American blockade is as effective as any blockade can be. As to this particular case, Earl Russell said he "would not be satisfied with any decision that was not based in justice." It is highly probable, however, that he will be satisfied with this, particularly if the judgment on appeal should be affirmed by the highest court. But if he should not, we trust it will make no difference to our Government, and that it will stand to the last by the decisions of its own courts, which are only following the precedents laid down by Lord Stowell and other great lights of the British Admiralty Court. If war is to arise out of the case, let it come; we will be fully prepared for it. But let there be no truckling to the impudent domination of John Bull.

Jeff. Davis' Library.

A correspondent of the *Providence Journal*, writing from Mississippi, gives the following account of the discovery of Jeff. Davis' library:

"The books were discovered only by accident. They were put up in large, strong boxes, bound with hoops of iron. The contents of these boxes were soon brought to light, and hundreds of trophies secured, while volumes bound in every variety of rich binding—poetry, history, science, the gifts of friends from every part of the United States, Congressional documents and statistics, private and political letters and letter books, into which were copied the correspondence of years, written in the sprawling hand of their former possessor—in fact, everything that exists on paper of greatest private value to the rebel President, lay heaped upon the floor in one huge pile, over which they tossed hither and thither, as they appeared to be of more or less value as trophies of their former owner. The library was secreted in the house of a Mr. [illegible], who was formerly steward of Mr. Davis."

☞ The infamous Judge McCunn, of New York, who has been releasing the victims of this city, has at last been shorn of his power. The Supreme Court has decided that a city Judge has no power or right to issue the writ of habeas corpus.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

DETROIT, August 3, 1863—6 P. M.

I chronicle the adventures of "ye" Chicago Board of Trade, whose good fortune it has been to journey without accident thus far on the grand excursion eastward. The Michigan Central did the courtesies magnificently. Four elegant passenger coaches were put at the exclusive use of the excursionists, who at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, were whirled over the two hundred and eighty-four miles of track between Chicago and Detroit. The train was under the especial care of H. E. Sargent, Esq., who in every possible manner exerted himself for the comfort of his passengers. A splendid lunch was provided, unto which the bulk of the party did full justice. Wine flowed freely as water. In fact the latter article was ignored at the table, it being understood that "ye Board" had a faculty for "paragoric and such" which forbade the use of strange drinks.

The Railroad management was superb. A telegraph operator accompanied with instrument, who, upon accident, could have quickly brought aid. Each coach was fitted with patent breaks, at the control of the engineer, through the steam and machinery of the locomotive.

The use of money was strictly prohibited the excursionists. The telegraph lines of the Company were at the use of the party, and, when arrived at Detroit, omnibus and coach took men, women, and baggage to the various hotels, free.

The excursionists were even supplied gratis with reading matter, the enterprising newsmen of the road, Bamford & Baldwin, furnishing a full supply of books and papers.

The chief credit of the Michigan Central's elegant hospitality is, no doubt, due to Mr. Sargent, who upon all such occasions puts method, and meaning, and soul into the acts of the corporation. An excursion upon the Michigan Central means comfort and enjoyment, and every employee of the road, from conductor down to water-boy, endeavors to impress passengers with that idea.

At Ypsilanti the train was boarded by the delegation from the Detroit Board of Trade, escorted by R. N. Rice, Esq., the General Superintendent of the line. The following named members of that board were introduced, between whom and the Chicagoians, a hearty interchange of courtesies ensued:

Messrs. Wm. H. Craig, M. M. Hane, Geo. W. Bissell, D. A. Denton, Bernard O'Grady, John Hosmer, E. R. Mathews, Geo. V. N. Lathrop, Ben. Vernon, Geo. H. Dickinson, Geo. C. Jones, J. R. Jones, Geo. N. Brady, H. W. Beeson, R. F. Johnstone, John Baxter, Geo. M. Danforth, Chas. F. Clark, P. J. Ralph.

Certain of the party go by the Great Western route from here, taking steamers at Hamilton, and coursing the St. Lawrence to Montreal. And it is now understood that the main party will leave the Grand Trunk at Kingston and take boats for Montreal, which will prove a delightful episode in the long railway journey before us.

The following is a list of the excursionists who have taken the Great Western R. R., route on a car provided especially:

J. S. Rumsey, Chas. Randolph, L. D. Norton, John Watson, Samuel Howe, Jas. Mitchell, John Maitland, John F. Beatty, Albert Morse, Alfred James, J. F. Bellantyne, Geo. B. Stanton, Capt. Parker, Wm. Hea, J. Y. Scammon, N. K. Fairbanks, Julian Magill, S. H. Kerfoot, T. P. Clarkson, A. H. Healey, T. Wadsworth, G. C. Cook.

The excursionists from Milwaukee are now en route, and at 6 1-2 o'clock to-morrow morning, no accident preventing, the Boards of Trade of the three Northwestern cities—Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago—will be moving for Portland.

[The following dispatch come to late for insertion in our last issue:]

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TORONTO, July 5, 1863—7 P. M.

The grand Board of Trade Excursion arrived here at 5 o'clock, over 200 persons being of the party. The Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and Detroit Board of Trade were each liberally represented. The Grand Trunk Railroad received the party at Port Sarnia in grand style, opening the hospitality with a sumptuous breakfast at that station; thence to this point in seven elegant coaches, we have been rapidly, comfortably and safely transported. Managing Director C. J. Brydges, of the Grand Trunk, awaited this train at Toronto, having prepared a bountiful dinner for the entire party, the compliments of which are just concluded. The occasion has been peculiarly interesting, most of the speeches having been made by distinguished gentlemen of Canada and the States. Director Brydges, as presiding officer of the tables, and as Managing Officer of the Grand Trunk, welcomed the excursionists. His words were well chosen and in the happiest vein, the tables shouting at every period. The Director, alluding to the war for the Union, said that as a Canadian, he felt justified in assuring the excursionists that the people of the Provinces were with the North in the struggle. The speech gave eminent satisfaction.

Hon. J. Young Scammon, from Chicago, replied, and Mr. J. R. Berthlet, from Milwaukee, when Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of Montreal, took the floor and uttered a grand torrent of welcome words. McGee was splendid. He gave the secesh sympathisers of Canada, two or three terrific blows. Lieut. Gov. May, of Michigan, followed McGee, delivering a most thrillingly eloquent response to the generous words of sympathy for the loyal North, which Mr. Brydge's and McGee each expressed. Gov. May's speech elicited thundering applause from the hundreds present. Gov. Hayes of Michigan, and Hon. Jas. Brown of Wisconsin, followed in short telling speeches, after which, Mr. Woods, Vice President of the Toronto Board of Trade, read a series of congratulatory resolutions, in which the visiting Boards were assured of the good fellowship of Canadians, &c., with rousing cheers and counter cheers.

The party finally broke up, and most of the excursionists are aboard the cars, ready for the night journey to Kingston, where in the morning, boats will be taken for Montreal. Everything progresses swimmingly, and the excursionists, under the watchful care of S. V. Webster, Esq., Chicago agent of the road, are bound for a glorious season of enjoyment.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Cavalry Gone to Helena—Guerilla Atrocities—Outrages on Negroes—Gen. Blair's Reception—Gen. Schofield's new Order, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3, 1863.

Gen. Davidson's cavalry division which left Pilot Knob several weeks ago, and arrived at Chalk Bluff on the 21st ult., has reached Helena in safety. This movement dissipates all hope of a raid on Little Rock at present. The cavalry under Gen. Davidson was drawn from the forces employed and needed in this State to operate against guerillas. What advantage to the service it was to have this cavalry ride from Southeast Missouri to Helena is a military mystery.

The interior is still agitated by guerillas. Gen. Brown communicates an authenticated statement of rebel atrocities in the town of Florence, Morgan county, which almost surpass belief. That town was entered unexpectedly at sunrise, a few days ago, and the inhabitants forced into a square, so that nobody could escape to give information to a neighboring military post. Having imbibed all the whisky they could drink, the guerillas ordered the male citizens to form a line. They were then called on to take an oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. Several who refused were shot down in cold blood, like so many dogs. The women and children who witnessed this murder, probably interrupted any further bloody proceedings by their screams and entreaties. This rebel crew ended their work by indiscriminate plunder and robbery. They burned several houses, and threatened to shoot the first person trying to extinguish the flames. The parties were recognized as former residents of the country. Is this civil warfare? Should such scoundrels be treated as prisoners of war? It is for severity to these and similar wretches, that Gen. Ben Loan became obnoxious to Ex-Gov. King and his conservative neighbors.

Parties from the interior represent that North Mo. is full of rebel recruiting officers, whose success, however, in drumming up recruits for the Confederate army is very slim. All the rebels in Missouri who are inclined to fight for their so-called rights, have long since joined guerilla bands or found their way Southward. Probably the leading rebels encourage the formation of guerilla gangs more with a view of gathering recruits ultimately than for any other cause. The natural end of a guerilla who escapes being shot or captured by the "Yankees" is the Confederate army. So long as our armies in the field meet with successes, the rampant bushwhacking spirit is cooled off, but with reverse to our side bushwhackers spring up everywhere. At present the spirit is on the wane, and the few guerilla gangs now at large do not number 500, all told.

The re-enslavement of negroes, who have received free papers, or who have been for months abandoned by their masters, is in a measure ceased. The matter began to attract too much notice. As an example of how it is done, one case may be cited. A few weeks ago, a negro woman formerly belonging to Prince L. Hudgins, expelled from the State Convention for disloyalty, was arrested on an affidavit of Hudgins' son, and her free papers, issued last August, by the Provost Marshal General, Col. Farrar, taken from her. Before the proper authorities were aware of the outrage, the woman was removed from jail and spirited off through the instrumentality of a slave dealer named Eads, who cannot now be found. Several cases have been reported where free papers have been ignored and negroes carried off at night. The feeling of security among slaveholders is so great that a Mississippian, arrested for treason, but released on taking the oath of allegiance, met his slave woman in the street and told her that he would have to get an order to reclaim her in spite of her free papers. By their fruits shall ye know them! This is the product of conservatism in Missouri!

The reception of Major General Frank P. Blair, Jr., yesterday, on his arrival from Vicksburg, was not what it would have been had he adhered to his former radical doctrines. The respect of the citizens for Gen. Blair as a soldier of the Union is universal. None are more gallant or brave, and none worthier to wear the stars of promotion. But in spite of his record as a soldier, it is impossible to forget the politician. His first remark on the steamer sent to greet him, below the city was that the victory of the Gradual Emancipation[illegible] in Missouri was as important as the capture of Vicksburg. This astounding declaration is the key-note of all the parade made to welcome the General home. The conservatives are expecting that Gen. Blair will fix things in Missouri so that they will [illegible] have full swing in this State. The Senatorial election, the change in military commanders, and various other pipe laying schemes are supposed to be arranged for the General's attention, and the "d—d radicals" are, of course, to be laid out as cold as a wedge. *Nous Verrons!*

President Lincoln has been imposed upon by the conservatives, and led to believe that the only way to carry out the draft in this State is to appoint conservative Provost Marshals. Hence the appointment of Coombs in the Kansas City and Switzler in the Boone districts. Switzler is one of the latter-day Union men, who couples his Unionism with the conservation of slavery. He is openly accused of opposition to the capture of Camp Jackson by General Lyon, and denunciation of the President for the proclamation of freedom. The enrollment and draft preparation cannot proceed any faster under these individuals than under others of a radical stripe. Where difficulties are thrown in the way of the enrollment the way to do is to order a file of soldiers to arrest the refractory. The balance of the resistants will speedily come to terms when they see the Government is fairly determined.

Gen. Schofield's order extending the act of Congress prohibiting military officers using their commands to return fugitive slaves to the enrolled militia, is more of a sop to the radicals than of practical excellence. His former General Order No. 63, allowing civil process to be served in camps, remains in force as before. Now the slaveholders' minions do not desire the assistance of soldiers to catch runaway negroes; all they ask is that the soldiers will not interfere with them. Therefore the order prohibiting soldiers assisting, amounts to nothing. By the former order, Constables and Sheriffs can enter camps, and once there, they can hunt negroes to their hearts' content.

Steamboats now leave here every few days, loaded with goods for New Orleans. The excitement among merchants about indiscriminate trading with all ports on the Mississippi, below Memphis, has subsided, and a more reasonable view of the matter is now taken. The individual testimony of military men and Government agents on the lower river, is that with all the present restrictions it is hard to prevent smuggling. If all restrictions were removed, the rebels would have all the supplies they wanted in very short order. The present rules work very [illegible].

Ex-Senator Henderson is stumping the State in favor of the Convention ordinances, and to do away with the impressions created in various localities by the stump speeches of Hon. C. D. Drake in opposition to the ordinance. A question has been raised concerning the remarks of Henderson at Palmyra. He is represented as denying that he accused the Governor of imbecility, or said if Curtis would send off every slave in the State he would be in favor of reappointing him to his command. On the other hand, it is urged that he did make use of this language in substance. It is a pretty quarrel as it stands.

The election for member of Congress in the Third District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. John W. Noell, promises to result in the choice of a Copperhead on account of a split in the Union vote. A few Claybanks have put Joseph Bogy on the track to kill off Colonel Lindsay, the Emancipation candidate. Joseph G. Scott, who is a rank Copperhead, is vigorously supported by the Missouri *Republican*, whose Unionism is represented by Scott's. The chances are largely in Scott's favor, and if Lindsay is elected, the greater will be his victory.

The Inspection of Government Arms.

Perhaps it is not generally known that the office of Inspector of Ordnance is one of the most important and responsible of any connected with the service. According to the regulations, before a single weapon can be accepted by the Government, it must have undergone a thorough inspection, both in its complete and disjointed state. Every portion of the ordnance, even the smallest screw which is used in its formation, must be submitted to a Government standard. At the beginning of the war, numerous parties applied to the authorities at Washington for contracts to furnish arms to the Government. Some of those parties were small manufacturers, having neither the requisite machinery for carrying on the business, nor the means to provide more; others, although having a large capital in machinery, could not, until after a long lapse of time, make practical use of that machinery in the manufacture of firearms. Then, again, there was comparatively a very few workmen to be found who understood the business at all. Hence, during the first year of the rebellion, it was with considerable difficulty that the War Department was enabled to secure even a small quantity of arms. Parties to whom had been awarded contracts found it quite impossible to fill them within the specified time, and were compelled to ask for an extension of period, which was usually granted, as it was the aim of the Government to encourage and foster manufactories. At present, however, the business is so systematized, that there are very few delays. For bringing about that result much credit is due to Col. P. V. Hagner, who is the Inspector-in-Chief of all ordnance manufactured for the Government. Forty-five establishments are engaged in the business. These establishments are located in different parts of the country, and each one has a certain number of local inspectors. As a general thing only a single portion of the ordnance is made at one manufactory. For instance, one is engaged in making the stocks, another the barrels, another the screws, and so on, so that perhaps the work of a dozen or twenty establishments will be represented in the finished musket. Every portion of this work must be made by the standard rule, and for that purpose each establishment is furnished with a regulation pattern. Under that arrangement, a barrel made in Ohio, or any other place, can be exactly fitted to the stock made in New York, and the same with all other parts, no matter where made, they fit each other exactly. A first class establishment can turn out 1,000 muskets a week, and some have turned out 4,500 per month. It takes from five to seven days for one man to inspect 100 muskets, and from three to four days to inspect either 100 carbines or pistols. The number of pieces condemned vary according to the class of the manufactories. In some, only three out of a thousand muskets are placed aside, while in others the number is augmented to twenty. In view of that fact it has become necessary to separate the pieces into four ranks. For the first or best rank of musket, the original Government price ($20) is paid. For the inferior ranks a deduction is made, bringing the price of the fourth rank musket down to $16. Nothing inferior to the last rank is accepted.

The excellent scientific reputation sustained by Col. Hagner, and the superior abilities he possesses for the management of his special department are too well known to be repeated here. The rebels were not slow to discover his scientific merits, and before the commencement of the war offered him glittering and frequent inducements to join their cause, all of which he firmly and patriotically resisted.

Resolutions of Respect to the Memory of Brig. Gen. Kirk.

HEADQ'RS 3D BRIG., 2ND DIV., 20TH A. C.,
TULLAHOMA, TENN., July 27, 1863.

In accordance with circular issued from these headquarters, the field officers of old brigades met at headquarters at half past seven o'clock p. m. for the purpose of testifying their respect for our commander, Brig. Gen. E. N. Kirk, lately deceased.

The meeting was called to order by Col. J. B Dodge, 30th Ind., commanding brigade. On motion of Col. J. B. Dodge, Col. Thomas E. Rose, 77th Penn., was called to the Chair. On motion Lieut. Fred A. Clark, Topographical Engineer, 2d Brigade, was chosen Secretary.

On motion the Chairman appointed a Committee to draft resolutions concerning the death of Brigadier Gen. E. N. Kirk, to wit:

Col. J. B. Dodge, 30th Ind; Col. Thos. E Rose, 77th Penn.; Col. Allan Buckner, 79th Ill.; Col. Alexander P. Dysart, 34th Ill.; Lieut. Col. D. M. Dunn, 29th Ind.

The Committee withdrew and soon reported the following:

WHEREAS, In the wisdom of an inscrutable Providence, Brig. Gen. E. N. Kirk, our former commander, has been removed from earth; in order to testify our respect for him as an officer, soldier and gentleman, be it

Resolved, 1st. That in his death the army has lost one of its best officers, our country one of its purest patriots, and society one of its brightest ornaments.

Resolved, That we shall ever hold in memory the unflinching courage and gallantry evinced by the deceased, in the bloody battles of Shiloh and Stone River, (in both of which he was severely wounded,) as well as the smaller engagements of Clayville, Lavergne, and Triune.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That, in token of respect, the usual badge of mourning be worn for the period of thirty days, by the officers of this Brigade.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, and to the Sterling *Gazette*, Springfield *Journal*, and Chicago TRIBUNE and *Journal*.

COL. J. B. DODGE, Ch'n Com.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, on motion by Lieut. Col. D. M. Dunn, 29th Indiana.
COL. THOS. E. ROSE, Ch'n.
LIEUT. FRED. A. CLARK, Top. Eng., Sec'y.

How the "Confederates" Steal from one Another.

The London *Athenæum*, in a review of the two war books recently published by Edward N. Pollard and Colonel Estvan—two rebels, one of whom is an editor and the other a fighter—produces parallel passages to prove a charge of direct plagiarism against the Colonel. The *Athenæum* very quietly says:

"These two books on the American war, the one by a Southern editor, the other by a soldier who has held a commission in the Southern service, have so many striking features of similarity, and so many pleasant points of difference, that they may with propriety be reviewed in the same article. Hunters after literary curiosities will, moreover, do well to read them together, and compare them chapter by chapter. It is always agreeable, and sometimes useful, to regard an author's subject from his own point of view, and, unless we are greatly mistaken, the reader who turns over Colonel Estvan's 'War Pictures' with Mr. Pollard's 'First Year of the War' close beside him for purposes of reference, will have the benefit of the identical position enjoyed by the Colonel when he stood before his canvas, brush in hand."

This is very good. Yet the *Athenæum* should remember that stealing is the rule and not the exception among the Confederates. Col. Estvan was only following the prevalent Southern fashion.

Bankers License.

It seems to me rather unjust that a license of one hundred dollars is imposed upon every banker, no difference how large or small his business is. It would not be more than fair to make a distinction between the banker whose deposits amount to $10,000, and him whose deposits amount to $1,000,000. Bankers are taxed very heavy already, by the stamp duty on every check or draft over twenty dollars, for which they get no compensation.

I think something might be accomplished towards reducing the license for small bankers, proportional to the amount of deposits they have, by signing a petition to the next Congress. Who will move in the matter?

COUNTRY BANKER.

OUR VICTORIES ABROAD.

The Times Don't Like the Position.

Friendly Greetings from the Star and News.

[From the London Times, July 21st.]

Everybody asks how long this weary war is to last in America. Some ask because commerce is thrown out of order; some because they are really pained to see such waste of human life; some because they side with one party or the other. We are sorry to say that we see no termination for the present in view. Whatever hopes we foster in the absence of events, or while victory is still in the balance, they are sure to be dashed by the first decided news. So long as armies are contemplating one another across a river or half a State, so long as the expedition seems to hang fire, and the siege to stand still, we naturally hope that disgust and ennui may sicken both sides of deliberate fratricide. We forecast very naturally and pleasantly that, as reunion is impossible, and the only object of fighting is to have the last blow, the winning side will be glad to make a kind and generous use of that vantage. Over and over again it has been hoped that the losing side might just retrieve its credit, in order to have something wherewith to enter on a Conference. Whether these hopes are found on a just estimate of human nature or not, it is too evident that they were not founded on a just estimate of American nature.

There must be other influences at work beyond the hope of final success, which is impossible, or of an amicable compromise, or of any other national result. Let us look to what has just happened. On the 4th, so it is said, Vicksburg surrendered, its desperate condition having probably been known some days before. On the same day Lee was found to have commenced his retreat from Gettysburg back into Virginia. On the same day the Confederate Vice President, with a Commissioner, came down the James River with a flag of truce, bearing letters from President Davis to President Lincoln, and wishing to be allowed to proceed to Washington and deliver them in person. That request, after some hesitation, was refused, and that in a way which implied that the Federal Government would not communicate with the Confederates, unless the subject of the communication was known before the Envoys were admitted within the Federal lines. Now it is not too much to say that at the time the Federal Government returned this answer to a request which could only be of a pacific tendency, they had just been relieved of the worst of their fears with regard to the two most critical points of the war, even though they might not know the whole. They were just in the very mood of reinstated confidence and credit which English observers are very apt to think the most favorable for peace.

Such an incident casts an ominous shadow on the prospects of this war. Whether the Federals are ever beaten into peace or not, it is evident they will never be softened into kindness by success. The least advantage, however dearly purchased, and be it ever so trifling in the great balance of war, brings them to the balcony, and sends them to "the God of Battles" and "the eternal justice of their cause." When this is all that victory, all that religion teaches them, we reasonably ask when will they ever condescend to be reasonable and wise. The awful sanctions and sacred examples which they abuse might tell them another lesson. There is in the very manner of this obstinacy so much mere exultation that we must conclude the spirit of the Federal cause to be the chief obstacle to peace. The loss of a federation from Pole to Pole, destined probably to exalt the line of Presidents above Pharaohs, above Cæsars, above Popes, is a disappointment which cannot be borne. Though it be proven a rope of sand, the very sands are sacred, and must be clutched as drowning men clutch the rolling shingle and the floating straw. Better be blinded and scorned by the glorious vision than not to see it at all, or to be faithless to its call. That is the hideous disappointment which rankles deep in the American mind, and drives it to the gambler's stake—everything or nothing. "*Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*," is the real secret of the American obstinacy; and, since it must be so—since America will play that game, and we cannot but feel we are ourselves included in the stake, and are humble counters on the board, we have no alternative but to acquiesce in this great and unexpected confusion of American tongues.

But are there not other reasons, over and above the impulse of a rude, exultant nature, a boundless ambition, that aggravate the difficulties in the way of peace? There certainly are. At this moment, if the news from Vicksburg be true, Port Hudson is the only remaining obstacle to the entire command of the Mississippi from its source, at the very northern boundary of the United States, to the Gulf of Mexico. But that command must still depend on the good will of the river States, and that good will must still depend either on the entire subjection of the Southern States, or, at all events, on the perfectly secure character of the relations to be established between the Northern and Southern. Whatever makes the Southern States the subjects and servants and tributaries of the Northern, will have much the same effect on the Northwestern. The instant the bargain is struck with the South, there comes in the still more important creditor, or still more insolent debtor, or still more impracticable partner, in the far interior. The difficulty, then, ever increases, and will only be the greater for every year the war lasts. Immigration disturbed the balance of the North and South, immigration disturbs still more seriously the balance of the Northeast and the Northwest. Yet there are no means of taking the sense of those growing and still loosely organized States. There is no one to answer for them; no one to hold them to any compact; no one even to forsee how interest or opinion will develop in those regions. So, if Union is no longer possible, disunion, on the basis of two Federations, is at least beyond the power of immediate arrangement. Such is the result of those mighty pretensions and that arrogant spirit which have been elevated into a religion and a virtue in the United States, and which, failing their first object, find nothing else to rest upon. The idol is broken, and there the superstition ends. The fragments can neither be joined nor worshipped separately, and all we can do is to wait and see what Heaven will ordain out of Earth's failure.

A SENSIBLE AND FRIENDLY VIEW.

[From the London Star, 20th.]

With deep, devout and grateful joy we publish to-day the news of victories that are the heralds of a happy peace. Seldom, if ever, has it been the lot of the journalist to announce on the same sheet two events of such transcendant importance as the fall of Vicksburg and the retreat of Lee. The glorious Fourth of July has indeed received a glorious celebration. In tens of thousands of Northern homes the birthday of American freedom was being kept with mingled hope and fear,—with blended memories of joy and sadness, of pride and humiliation. Throughout New England and the populous Middle States, and the vast Northwest; in cities that date back from our own heroic seventeenth century, and in cities that have sprung up within the memory of living men upon the site of world-old forests and on virgin prairies; around the Pilgrim's Rock, and on the gold-sown strand of the Pacific, citizens of the Great Republic spake with tremulous lips, as beneath the shade of the laurels twined with cypress, of their fathers' legacy of freedom, and of the deadly struggle in which their own brothers and sons were wrestling for the preservation of that glorious heritage—the Union, sacred alike to liberty and law. They knew not that on that very day the God of their country and of their sires—the God of justice and of mercy—had vouchsafed to the Commonwealth a great deliverance. Their broken railways and telegraph lines delayed the happy tidings that on that same Fourth of July the flag of the Union had been exalted over the obstinate stronghold of rebellious slave-masters, and the sun had risen upon the greatest of their hosts in dire retreat. Whatever remains to be done or suffered—whatever battles to be fought or fortresses to besiege—the armies and people of the Union may at least rejoice, with unutterable gladness and thanksgiving, that the boastful progress of the enemy has been turned back, and the very chiefest of his defences broken down.

Of the surrender of Vicksburg we have no details. Not even the number of the garrison and guns is given. But the fact of unconditional surrender is officially reported both by Admiral Porter and Gen. Grant, and has been the subject of speeches from the President and his Ministers, in reply to addresses of congratulation. Confident as we have been that the event could not much longer be delayed, we confess to its unexpected arrival. The last intelligence from the West spoke with renewed certainty of Johnston's approach with an army sufficient to compel the Federals to give battle; and the reappearance of the Confederates on the opposite side of the river, whence they could reinforce and supply the garrison, was also asserted. We are curious to learn whether the resolution to surrender was the consequence of some unreported success on the part of the besiegers, or of the exhaustion of provisions. Rather would we believe that it was occasioned by a sudden access of loyal sentiment, and penitent determination to return to the Union on a day peculiarly appropriate to the deed. Can it be that a similar emotion seized upon the Confederate Cabinet at Richmond [illegible]

our own craft. We have no disposition to exult over contemporaries who did not share our own confidence in the justice and strength of the Union cause. We can respect the fortitude that stands by a flag in sunshine and in storm, though it be the symbol of all that we detest. Friends and opponents can bear witness that our sympathies in this contest have not wavered with the chances of war. But may we hope that the *Times* and *Daily Telegraph* will not forget to-day how lately they scoffed at the idea that Lee had suffered even a check in the battles before Gettysburg, and how confidently they predicted the relief of Vicksburg, the capitulation of Gen. Banks, and the recovery by the Confederates of the Mississippi? A little more honesty in dealing with facts, a little more justice toward opponents, would have saved the unpleasant necessity of either admitting gross errors of calculation, or glossing over the contradiction of prophecies by events. Let us be thankful, however, that even the legislative representation of England is not in the same humiliating position as some of the organs of English opinion. How thankful may the House of Commons be that Mr. Roebuck was silenced in time! For, although he had never a chance of carrying his motion, what reputations might he not have dragged into the mire! It is bad enough that even the glare of temporary success should have seduced any of free-woman born into sympathy with the treason of slaveholders. How much worse that men of political mark among us should be committed to the recognition of a rebellion as hopeless as it is infamous in object and in spirit!

THE LONDON TIMES SCARIFIED.

[From the Star, 21st.]

Those credulous Britons by whom the *Times* is regarded as an infallible oracle on all that relates to the American war, must have found their faith sorely tried yesterday. The *Times* has been showing for weeks back that Lee must overwhelm every resistance, and march upon Washington; and Lee has been himself overwhelmed, and is marching quite the other way. The *Times* has been proving for months back that Vicksburg is absolutely impregnable, and behold Vicksburg has surrendered. The "great leading journal," and some of the papers which do their small best to follow its lead, were put to sad shifts yesterday to maintain a decent show of composure and consistency. One or two of the latter adopted the clumsy and dull artifice of affecting not to believe the news at all; but this sort of trick was too open, gross and palpable for the *Times*. Therefore, in estimating the effect of the recent events, it adopted a characteristic mode of breaking its own fall. It ignored, or almost ignored, the capture of Vicksburg, which it glanced at as an event scarcely worth mentioning, and it argued that "whether the second Southern invasion is to be regarded as a failure depends entirely on the purpose with which it was undertaken." To be sure; Lee may have invaded merely for the purpose of being driven back, and in this light his repulse ought, no doubt, to be regarded as a Confederate victory. Indeed, the gentleman who telegraphs to the *Times* its special express from New York bravely assumes this point of view, for he suggests that Gen. Lee never intended to make the action at Gettysburg a decisive victory for his own side, and, therefore, of course, the failure was part of his plan. The leading article suggests that the whole expedition may have been only a gigantic raid, and that Lee having made a "calculation, in which the material advantage to be gained was balanced by a possible loss in the process," was quite content to be driven out so long as he could carry off good store of plunder in his flight. Rather than acknowledge even indirectly its own blunders and blindness, the *Times* prefers to degrade its pet hero into a Southern Rob Roy. But this ingenious fiction of the run-away raid does not serve. The very day before General Lee's defeat, the Richmond *Enquirer* declared that "One thing, however, is plain—General Lee's movements are directed, not to indiscriminate plunder and devastation, but to the winning of victory." Lee's fame, such as it is, must be rescued from the disgrace which his London adulator would now, to save its own credit, heap upon him. He came not to merely rob, but to conquer; he did his best to win, and, having been defeated, he at least acknowledges the defeat, and leaves the field to the victors.

Nothing could be more surprising to rational Englishmen than the manner in which the *Times* and some one or two other journals have endeavored to delude the public of England regarding the character, the objects and the events of this war. They who blindly took the leaders and the correspondence of the *Times* for gospel, must have believed three days ago that the Federal States were literally prostrate and defenceless at the feet of an omnipotent conqueror. Nothing in the history of imposture has been more gross and monstrous than the astounding audacity with which the "leading journal" and its correspondents have been trying to gull the public. The adventures of Baron Munchausen were not more extravagant than the pictures of Confederate triumphs given by the gentleman who wrote from the South. Of the gentleman who did the correspondence from the North we can only only say that he might have taken respectable rank as a lyric poet, if, while engaged in the production of the mild little ballads and harmless scraps of popular minstrelsy he once affected, he had displayed but a spark of the bold and powerful imagination which his American letters have exhibited. The general plan adopted by the *Times* was simple. It merely consisted in ignoring altogether every Federal success and magnifying every Confederate foray into a grand pitched battle and stupendous victory. To be sure, the journal had its special telegrams, which, of course, gave different views of every event from Reuter's carefully prepared, reliable and impartial dispatches. Given a narrative of events drawn up according to your own taste, what difficulty can there be in extracting from them a moral to suit your own purpose? The *Times* certainly found no such difficulty. Regularly every week, for the last twelve months and more, it has been proving that the Federals had spent their last dollar, and had seen their last soldier run away; that they were bankrupt and beaten; that they could not fight any more, and would not even if they could, and that, in fact, they themselves detested their own Government and only longed to be conquered by the South. It is scarcely a week since the correspondence in the *Times* from Washington assured the public of England that the enthusiastic longing of all in the Northern Capital was that Lee and Davis might enter in triumph.

ANOTHER FRIENDLY VIEW.

The London *Daily News* says that the fall of Vicksburg is a far more serious blow to the South than the failure of Gen. Lee. Southern writers and statesmen have from the first justly considered the possession of this stronghold and the command of the Mississippi, which it secures, as essential not only to the success but to the very existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Jefferson Davis, the head of the Confederacy, is the man best able to judge of its importance, and we have on record his emphatic testimony on this head. In the speech he delivered on the 26th of last December to the Legislature of Mississippi he pointed out that the grand object of the North was "to get possession of the river and thus cut the Confederacy in two," and dwelt at great length on the vital importance of defeating the enemy's fatal designs in this direction. He considered the defence of the Mississippi Valley a necessity not only to the people of the adjacent States, but to the Confederacy itself. Vicksburg and Port Hudson are forts which must be defended at all hazards, and every effort must be strained for this purpose. These are Mr. Jefferson Davis' words, and he is not given to exaggeration. He virtually staked the existence of the Confederacy on the possession of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Vicksburg has fallen, and Gen. Banks a fortnight ago was within about twenty yards of the citadel of Port Hudson, while the navigation of the river to New Orleans was perfectly free.

Awards to American Exhibitors.

The following premiums and awards have been made thus far to American exhibitors at the fair in Germany:

1. George Campbell, of Vermont—Two first-class on best sheep; one second-class—cash $100.
2. McCormick, of Chicago—Golden medal for best Reaper. The only golden medal awarded for any machine for reaping.
3. Thompson & Avery—Silver medal. Best horse-power.
4. Seymour, Morgan & Co., N. Y.—Silver medal on reaper.
5. Solomon P. Hubbell—Bronze medal; broadcast sower.
6. John W. Free, of Ind.—Bronze medal; best farming mill and separator.
7. James A. Saxton—Bronze medal; Bell's mowing machine.
8. L. P. Ross—Bronze medal; best finished implements.
9. C. Taintor, Mass.—Bronze medal; best planting machine.
10. Geo. Campbell, of Vermont—Bronze medal; William's root-cutter.
11. Whitmore, Belcher & Co., N. Y.—Bronze medal; best assortment of farm implements.
12. John Kelsey, Pennsylvania—Bronze medal; best harrow.
13. John Vanderbilt, N. Y.—Bronze medal; best assortment of implements.
14. Hall, Spencer & Co.—Bronze medal; for best plow.

W. F. W.

How the Good News was Received in Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing under date of July 21st, says:

Just before the commencement of the service (Sunday, 19th,) a young man entered, and proceeding to the pew of the American minister, handed a paper to Mr. Dayton. The latter eagerly and hastily read it, and whispered to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was sitting next him. That gentleman copied the dispatch on a piece of paper and sent it up to the pulpit, and in a moment the gospel of good news was whispered round the house that "Vicksburg was ours;" and a low buzzing murmur and a general smile of joy upon the faces of the audience showed how the news affected them. I greatly fear that little attention was paid to the sermon that morning, for everybody was anxious for the service to be over, that they might exchange congratulations on the glorious news. When it was at length finished and the congregation had gathered in the vestibule of the chapel, and on the sidewalk in front of it, there was a general shaking of hands, and a general exchange of joyous words. The ladies were particularly enthusiastic. A struggle for mastery between smiles and joyous tears was evidently in progress upon the fine face of Miss Dayton, the daughter of the American Minister, and the countenance of the American Consul's lady was fairly illuminated.

Position of Hon. Brutus J. Clay.

The following is the position of Hon. Brutus J. Clay, just elected to Congress in the Crittenden District, Kentucky, as defined in his letter of acceptance:

"I am, and always have been, for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, and for the vigorous prosecution of the war to subdue the rebellion which threatens their overthrow. If elected I will vote for the necessary measures to carry on the war to the extent of the national power and resources. To my mind, it would be far wiser at once to acknowledge the success of the rebellion, and make a treaty for separation, than to insure it triumph, and the degradation of the loyal States, by refusing the means of sustaining the military strength of the nation.

THE WAR IN IOWA.

The Rebels Routed.

[Correspondence Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

SIGOURNEY, Keokuk County, Aug. 2.

A fatal affray occurred yesterday in this county, between the Copperheads and Union men, resulting in the death of three men and the wounding of several others.

The particulars are as follows: The Copperheads held a meeting in the immediate vicinity of South English, a small town twelve miles north of this place, and were harangued by one Talley, a prominent leader among them in this county, and a very ultra and dangerous man. After their meeting, a large body of them marched into the town, all armed to the teeth with revolvers, rifles and shot guns, and wearing Copperhead badges. They halted in the streets, and were very insulting and insolent in their remarks—daring any one to take off their treason badges. A young returned soldier being there dared, pulled off the butternut, and was immediately shot at. Talley fired three shots himself from the wagon in which he was standing, and ordered his men to fire into the crowd of Union men. The latter having heard that their place was threatened, were prepared and returned the fire. Talley was killed, and two others mortally wounded, and have since died. About fifty shots were fired altogether. The Union men formed in line and drove the Copperheads out of the town; but they threatened to return and burn the town. Messengers were dispatched to this place for assistance, and Sheriff Adams, with a posse of influential citizens, went up. They found all quiet this morning, although the town was under "martial law." No arrests were made, as it was impossible to know who fired the fatal shots. Considerable excitement prevails throughout the country, but prominent citizens of both parties are exerting themselves to keep things calm. Companies are forming under the State militia law.

LATER.

The Copperheads assembled this afternoon, four or five miles from this place, and through the efforts of older and wiser leaders among them, resolutions of a pacifying nature were adopted. All further trouble is probably at an end for the present. Great apprehensions were felt for a time that Talley's friends would avenge his death.

B.

REBEL BARBARISM.

How the Officers of the Negro Regiments and the Negroes themselves were Treated.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

The following is given us upon the authority of Lieutenant Cole, of the Mississippi Marine Brigade:

The day after the battle of Milliken's Bend in June last, the Marine brigade landed some ten miles below the Bend, and attacked and routed the guerillas which had been repulsed by our troops and the gunboats the day previous. Major Hibbard's cavalry battalion, of the Marine brigade, followed the retreating rebels to Tensas Bayou, and were horrified at the finding of skeletons of white officers commanding negro regiments, who had been captured by the rebels at Milliken's Bend. In many cases these officers had been nailed to the trees—and crucified: in this situation a fire was built around the tree, and they suffered a slow death from broiling. The charred and partially burned limbs were still fastened to the stakes. Other instances were noticed of charred skeletons of officers, which had been nailed to slabs, and the slabs placed against a house, which was set on fire by the inhuman demons, the poor sufferers having been roasted alive until nothing was left but charred bones.

Negro prisoners recaptured from the guerillas confirmed these facts, which were amply corroborated by the bodies found, as above described. The negroes taken were to be resold into slavery, while the white officers were consumed by fire. Lieutenant Cole holds himself responsible for the truth of the statement.

Opinions in Regard to Exemptions.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2d, 1863.

The following opinions in regard to exemptions were promulgated by Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General of the Army, yesterday:

THE ONLY SON OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENT OR PARENTS DEPENDENT.

Opinion.—The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempt unless his parent or parents are dependent on his labor for their support. If he is in a condition to support, and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in condition to perform military service without depriving his parents of the support the law designs to secure them. The parents need not be wholly dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are dependent for the principal part of their support the right to exemption arises.

IN THE CASE OF A WIDOW HAVING FOUR SONS.

Opinion.—In the case of a widow having four sons, three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support.

IN THE CASE OF A WIDOW HAVING TWO SONS, ONE OF WHOM IS ALREADY IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.

Opinion.—In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt, as the only son liable to do military duty in the sense of the act.

IN THE CASE OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS HAVING TWO OR MORE SONS SUBJECT TO MILITARY DUTY.

Opinion.—In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made before the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft-box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labor for their support.

OF PERSONS HAVING CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES IN REGARD TO BEARING ARMS.

Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act exclusively declares that no person except those enumerated in the list shall be exempt. The Society of Friends, and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of the $300.

OF A MAN WHOSE WIFE IS INSANE.

Opinion.—The children of an insane mother, who may, at any time, recover her reason, cannot in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be termed motherless children. The father of such, though they may be dependent on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would probably have been provided for, had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that is to be so enforced.

A FATHER HAVING FOUR SONS, TWO OF WHOM HAVE DIED IN THE MILITARY SERVICE; ALSO OF AGED OR INFIRM PARENTS ELECTING WHICH OF TWO SONS MAY BE EXEMPT.

Opinion.—In the case of a father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft. Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father has not had two sons in the military service, as the law is written. Congress might as well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service, and therefore securing the same privileges to their family; but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation.

In the case of aged and infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right of this exemption does not rest upon the parents' dependence on the labor of their sons for support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

Smart rowing feat this by Yankee girls. Last Friday morning a party of four ladies belonging to Salisbury Point, (Mass.,) started in a wherry and rowed all the way against the strong current from that place to Newburyport in the short space of two hours. This (says the Newburyport *Herald*) is a sample of the pluck of our New England women, and shows what they can do when the men are not on hand to assist them.

—The Emperor of the French has ordained a universal Exhibition of Agricultural and Industrial products, to take place in Paris, from May-day, 1867, to the end of the following September.

—The word "raid" is generally printed with the quotation marks in British papers, as if it were an Americanism. But it is of British origin, and Walter Scott, in his "Lady of the Lake," uses it thus:

"Widow and Saxon maid
Long shall lament our raid."

At any rate it has a good Anglo-Saxon root, from "ridan, to ride."

—The work on the two iron-clad gunboats, at St. Louis, for the building of which McCord & Co. recently obtained a contract from Government, it is probable, will progress rapidly. [illegible] feet in length by 45 feet beam.

—At Hartford, a colored hotel waiter who had been drafted, made up his mind to get an exemption certificate. Being sound himself, he procured a colored brother with a weak knee to go before the surgeon and personate himself, the unsound leg being sufficient, he supposed, to get him clear. But the leg was not quite unsound enough. The surgeon "passed" him, and the "provo" held him as an able-bodied soldier in Uncle Abraham's army. This scared the darkey with a lame leg almost to death. Turning a little pale in the face, he declared, "lor a massa, sir, I ain't him—ain't no soger at all!" "Who are you?" "O, sar, I comes just for the lame leg, to get him clare of the draaf—dat's all—'tis sartin—I can't go to de war—can't be killed down Souf, lor a mighty bress you, let me go." With this explanation the facts seemed clear enough, and in twenty minutes both of the colored gentlemen were in the lock-up. One will "go," probably, and the game-legged one will get punished for his attempt to defraud. The draft is a great stimulant of genius.

—Mr. Daniel Spore, formerly of Switzerland county, Indiana, died at his residence in St. Louis, on Friday, July 31st, in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Spore was an old steamboatman, and piloted the first steamboat that ever came from New Orleans to the Ohio River. He was a boatman before the application of steam to the navigation of the Mississippi.

—The Postmaster of Detroit publishes a statement of the business of that office, from which it appears that there has accrued a surplus revenue, during the past two years, of $23,661.58.

—A few days ago, Robert Killen, a drafted man in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., went out to shoot squirrels. He had not proceeded far when he saw one on a tree. He says "the squirrel was sitting on a knot on the body of the tree," and in order to have a fair shot at it, it was necessary for him to get directly under the squirrel and shoot straight up, which he did; and strange to relate, the ball rebounded back, passing through the brim of his hat and his foot. It is not known whether it was off the squirrel or the knot that the bullet rebounded back and injured Mr. Killen.

—The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, says: "We understand that Mrs. Lincoln, wife of the President, took passage from this city, this morning, in the cars of the Boston and Maine Railroad, accompanied by a member of her family, for Dover, N. H., from which place she proceeds to the White Mountains, where she expects to be joined by the President, who will spend a few days in gaining health and strength on the hills of the Granite State."

—Elbert Pearce, Supervising and Special Agent for the Treasury Department of the South, arrived at New York yesterday in the Fulton, from Port Royal, bringing with him sixty six bales of short staple cotton—twenty four thousand four hundred pounds—consigned to Hiram Barney, Collector. This cotton was captured in part by Col. Montgomery, in Georgia, and part by Col. Higginson, near South Edisto.

—Ford's new theatre, at Washington, which is nearly completed, has seats for 4,200 persons, 800 of whom can be accommodated in the dress circle.

—The Louisville *Journal* says: "The Mammoth Cave is again attracting the attention of the people, and at present a large number of visitors are in attendance there."

—The Baron de Sevres is dead, in France. Amongst the property he left were found two large and heavy boxes, which by the heirs were supposed to contain cash, but turned out to be filled with hundreds of thousands of all imaginable kinds of pins. For the last twenty years his regular habit has been to pass along the most frequented streets and places of public resort, and to pick up any pins he discovered on the ground.

Raising Cotton in the Free States.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

CINCINNATI, July 31, 1863.—Several wealthy merchants of Cincinnati have formed a company for the purpose of raising cotton in "Egypt," or Southern Illinois. The company have planted seven thousand acres of Tennessee cotton, which has thus far proved a success. They have several large cotton gins and warehouses at different points, for the purpose of packing and storing cotton. The seed was brought from Tennessee at a cost of thirty cents per bushel. It is the short staple, or upland cotton, and is worked by East Tennessee and Georgia refugees, who, with their families, are easily supported, and are doing well. They are paid one dollar and fifty cents per day, during the cotton season, and two dollars per day for the culture of the potato, and most of them say they have no wish to return South. This enterprising firm of Cincinnatians are building cottages for them, and a committee is with our army engaging all the refugees who do not wish to enlist, for the Southern Illinois cotton-fields.

The cotton section of Illinois is the whole country bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi railroads south of Jonesboro, and the Illinois Central railroad is its great outlet. Land can be had at from five dollars to seven dollars per acre, and the attention of the public is turned towards this great and hoped-to-be successful enterprise.

The Congressional Election Vote of Ironton.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

PILOT KNOB, Aug. 3.—Lindsay, Radical, received three hundred and seven votes; Bogy, Conservative, three; Scott, Secesh, forty-two—a majority over both of two hundred and ninety-two for Lindsay.

Good for Ironton.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
☞ The best ventilated Theatre in the world.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE
SEVEN SISTERS.
THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY
It will be repeated every evening this week.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 6th.
The piece is interspersed with
LOCAL HITS,
PATRIOTIC SONGS,
GRAND BALLET DANCES,
COMIC SINGING,
NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,
ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL
BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES.
BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, and terminating with the most gorgeous scene ever witnessed,
THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
IN THE BOWER OF FERNS.
THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.
☞ Friday, BENEFIT OF J. H. McDONOUGH.

Miscellaneous.

MEN WANTED FOR THE
UNITED STATES
MARINE CORPS.
For Service on Board of U. S. Ships-of War,
GUN BOATS,
AND AT THE DIFFERENT NAVY YARDS.
Sixty able bodied young men, between the ages of [illegible], of good character need apply. Men in this corps receive from $13 to $22 per month and an abundant supply of good clothing, prize money, best of provisions and comfortable quarters. A Navy Surgeon is always in attendance free of expense.
PROMOTIONS.—Men can soon rise to the position of non-commissioned officers, with increased pay, by attention to duty, and proving that they are trusty men. Two dollars will be paid to any person who will bring an accepted recruit to this office. For further particulars inquire at Recruiting Rendezvous, northeast corner Court House yard, opposite Sherman House, or at Room No. 6 Court House. Chicago, Ill.
FRANK L. CHURCH, 2d Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

THE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON.
TO MADISON,
CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN,
VIA JANESVILLE,
Leaving Northwestern Depot on THURSDAY August 13th, at 8:30 A. M.
Tickets for round trip, $4.50; tickets holding good for ten days. Around this city are beautiful lakes, affording excellent boating and fishing, also fine fields of game for sportsmen.
COMMITTEE JEFFERSON ST. M. E. CHURCH.
Tickets can be had at the Book Depository, 66 Washington street; J. G. Conrad, Banker, 43 Clark street; and Preston, Willard and Kean, Bankers, corner of Clark and Water streets, [illegible]

MR. GEORGE STERLING, who has a brother EDGAR STERLING, at St. John's, Newfoundland, will hear of something to his advantage by applying in person or sending his address to ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street, Chicago.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating Gage & Waite's Note, endorsed by W. H. Waite, for $3,500, dated August 15th, 1862, payable twelve months after date, with interest, at 8 per cent., the same having been lost in the mails.
Peoria, Aug. 3d, 1863. S. PULSIPHER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, August 1st, 1863.
On and after THURSDAY, August 6th, the tickets of the Chicago City Railway Company will not be received upon the Madison and Randolph street lines. They can now be exchanged for the tickets of the West Division R. W. Co. at the office of the Chicago City Railway Company, on State street.
The rates of fare will remain unchanged.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO WEST DIVISION RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Randolph street Bridge being open for repairs, the Randolph street passengers will take the Madison street cars to the Madison street bridge and omnibuses from thence to the cars on Randolph street, West Side, without extra charge.
WM. H. OVINGTON, Secretary.

HURLBUT BROS. & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
WHISKY & FLOUR BARREL STAVES.
Sorghum Barrels and Staves furnished to order.
Hurlbut's Patent Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine and Right for Sale,
Office and Yard on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Lumber Track, south of Twelfth street.

JOHN GRAY,
DEALER IN
WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,
Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage,
Tubs, Churns, Cradles,
Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.
15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST.
NEW YORK.

ILLINOIS CLARET,
Equal to the Best Imported.—50 cents a Bottle.
Manufactured by
GALE BROTHERS,
AND WARRANTED PURE.
202 RANDOLPH STREET.

FLAX MACHINES.—Sanford & Mallory's celebrated Machines will, with a two horse power, dress 2,000 lbs. of straight or tangled Flax Straw per day. They are on exhibition and in operation adjoining the Chicago Sugar Refinery. For [illegible] address NELSON STILLMAN, Gen'l Agent, P. O. Box 2[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN—At reduced rates, on Chicago City Real Estate, or on Farms in Illinois, within about 100 miles of Chicago. Applicants by letter will please give the numbers of the land and a full description of the property offered as security. Apply to GEO W. NEWCOMB, P. O. Box [illegible], Office, 56 Dearborn street, Room 4, up stairs.

SALT.
LIVERPOOL G. A.,
In bulk and Sacks.
For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 11 Lasalle street.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STOCK DEPOT, 134 South Clark street, Chicago.
I have now in store the largest and best assorted stock of Photograph and Ambrotype Goods in the West, covering all the wants of operators. [illegible]
R. B. APPLEBY.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.
Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit
CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED.
Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHOTTS, Troy, N. Y.

SMOKED HAMS—In quantities to suit.
[illegible]
HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers,
22 LASALLE STREET.

CITY OIL WORKS.—The subscribers are prepared to supply the trade with Nos. 1 and 2 LARD OIL, [illegible]

WHITE SPRING WHEAT.
The subscriber will have a few bushels of the above Spring Wheat for sale [illegible]

Auction Sales.

LARGE SALE OF
Household Goods and Gr[illegible]
AT AUCTION,
H. ALEXANDER, 169 [illegible]
Will sell on FRIDAY MORNING, [illegible] o'clock, Cook Stoves, Carpets, Chairs, [illegible] Curtains, Bedsteads, Spring Beds, [illegible]
At 10½ o'clock, a general assortment [illegible] of the trade

RANKIN & LIEBENST[illegible]
AUCTIONEERS.
GLASSWARE,
AT AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. [illegible] we will sell at Salesroom, [illegible] packages best quality of Flint Glass[illegible] of Tumblers, Goblets, Salts, [illegible] Spoon-Holders, [illegible]
RANKIN & LIEBENST[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
TRADE SALE OF
CROCKER[illegible]
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, August 13th, [illegible] o'clock, we shall sell at our Salesroom, [illegible] Dearborn street, forty-two crates [illegible] best quality of
White Crockery
Of the well known manufacture of [illegible], consisting of a complete assortment [illegible]
Toilet, Breakfast, Dinner And Tea
Lily, Gothic, Napier and other shapes [illegible]
Country dealers can have their [illegible] hipped and crates furnished at [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

GILBERT & SAMPSON
HOLD REGULAR SALES
Elegant Household Furniture, [illegible]
Every TUESDAY and FRIDAY of [illegible] our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn [illegible]
GILBERT & SAMPSON.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
BOOTS AND SHO[illegible]
AT WHOLESALE,
Every Tuesday and Thu[illegible]
AT 10 A. M. PROMPT,
And at private sale throughout the [illegible]
By GORE, WILLSON [illegible]
54 LAKE STREET.

BY E. & W. MORG[illegible]
Government Sa[illegible]
OF
CONDEMNED AND CAPT[illegible]
HORSES
MULES AND BROOD M[illegible]
At St. Louis, Mo.
Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, [illegible] at 9 o'clock.
AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible]
Corner of Fifth and Carr S[illegible]
Will be sold an immense number of Con[illegible]
Captured
HORSES,
MULES,
BROOD [illegible]
The sale will be continued from day to [illegible] are disposed of.
TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES.
By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain [illegible]
E. & W. M[illegible]
Government A[illegible]

GOVERNMENT SALE.
LARGE AND IMPORTANT SAL[illegible]
CONDEMNED AND CAPTU[illegible]
HORSES AND MU[illegible]
There will be sold, at Public Auction, at [illegible] COLES COUNTY, ILL., commencing on [illegible] the 11th day of August, 1863, and continu[illegible]
300 to 1,500 Horses.
200 to 300 Large, Fine Brood Mares.
200 to 300 Mules.
TERMS—Cash, in Treasury Notes.
By order of ALONZO [illegible]
Lieutenant and Acting Assist[illegible]
E. & W. MORGAN, Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW M[illegible]
AT AUCTION.
The undersigned will offer for sale at A[illegible]
7th day of August, 1863,
At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mi[illegible]
"Morgan's Mi[illegible]
With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, [illegible]
TERMS OF SALE.
[illegible]
Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

AUCTION SALE OF [illegible]
MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.
[illegible]
Also a note for Two Thousand Dollars, [illegible] Rufus M. Bullock, to H. S. Durand or [illegible]
Also a note for Five Hundred Dollars, [illegible] Patten Atwood to Henry S. Durand or [illegible]
Also a note for Four Hundred Dollars, [illegible] John H. Herring to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., or order, [illegible]
Also a note for One Thousand Dollars, [illegible] Joseph A. Van Dyke, [illegible]
Also a note for Two Hundred Dollars, [illegible] Crittenden, [illegible]
Also a note given by Warren S. Pease, to the Racine and Mississippi Railroad Co., [illegible]
All of said notes and mortgages were [illegible] while current for a good and valid consideration.
By order of the Court of Chancery.
[illegible] Receiver of [illegible]

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Recommended by the Medical Faculty as a Corrective in the removal of DYSPEPSIA, in all its forms.

In DROPSY its established curative properties have long been without a rival, as attested by universal medical testimony.

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5,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

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AUGUST 1st, 1863.—We will retire this day from the Banking Business, and will be succeeded by Messrs. GEO. C. SMITH & BRO. [illegible] J. W. DREXEL & CO.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," [illegible]

GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago,

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in

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The MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, [illegible]

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BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

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Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

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Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents. RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct. For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, [illegible]

THE ATTENTION OF MANUFACTURERS OF SORGHUM SYRUP is directed to the

Bisulphite of Soda,

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THE SONG OF A SPARTAN MOTHER.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Away with all sighing! away with all tears!
My boy shall behold, not my grief, but my pride;
Can I taint his young manhood with womanish fears,
When the flag of his country is scorned and defied?
I will arm him, and bless him, and send him away,
Tho' my heart breaks with grief when he goes from my sight;
I will bid him not falter nor blanch in the fray,
But fight to the death for the Truth and the Right.
I must teach my brave lad what it is to be true
To the Red and the White and the stars in the Blue.

'Tis to love the mild rule of the land of his birth,
To succor the weak in the thrall of the strong,
To honor all manhood, to cherish all worth,
To further the right, and to baffle the wrong.
As the nations throng onward towards Liberty's light,
From the gloom of misrule—'tis to march in the van,
With God as the leader, and Justice and Right
Perfecting His purpose—ennobling the man.
'Tis a sign and a symbol: It is well to be true
To a cause which is leagued with the Red, White and Blue.

'Tis a Text and a Faith, on the land and the sea,
A Gospel in Peace—Inspiration in War;
A nation's Evangel—a Creed to the Free;
The Scripture of Liberty, Order and Law.
Shall apostates revile what our sires adored,
And the steel of our vengeance lie reddened in rust?
Shall apostles of bondage, of handcuffs and sword,
Trail the pride of the faithful, dishonored, in dust?
No, never, while mothers teach sons to be true
To that banner of banners, the Red, White and Blue.

He's my all! he's my treasure! but take him dear land,
And and him, a jewel to Liberty's crown—
One hero the more to your patriot band—
The widow's last mite to the nation's renown.
For I'll arm him and bless him, and bid him go forth
To take his proud stand in the front of the wars,
And add his own blade to the swords of the North,
Unsheathed for the triumph of Truth and the laws,
For his brave heart has learned what it means to be true
To the Stripes and the Stars in the union of blue.

FROM SAVANNAH.

REBEL DEFENSES AND RAMS.

State of Affairs in Savannah.

[Correspondence Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The Georgia, which is square built as a floating battery, is considered a total failure. She lies under Fort Jackson, near the Savannah river obstructions, and mounts fourteen guns, six each side, one fore and aft. A week ago, becoming unmanageable, she ran against the obstructions and was hauled off with great difficulty. A new ram, the Savannah, built after the plan and model of the Atlanta, has been completed and is lying at the wharf waiting for her crew and outfit. She mounts eight guns, and is the craft which we are now lying in wait for. There are two more rams building. One of them, which is being built by Holland, Beck & Zeigler, has her hull completed, and is receiving her armor. The other, Fred. Willing is building, but is yet in its infancy. The rebels also have two canal boats mounting guns, and used as floating batteries. The Everglade, a steamer, is loaded with cotton, and ready to run the blockade. The Isondiga, a navy boat, is also in the harbor, and mounts three 100-pound rifled guns. This complete the Savannah navy, which one of our Monitors will soon confiscate.

DEFENSES OF WILMINGTON RIVER.

The rebels have abandoned Skiddaway Island, upon which they had erected batteries, and going up Wilmington River, we would meet no fortifications until we come to Thunderbolt Battery, which is distant from Savannah five miles. This battery mounts twelve large guns, and opposite to it are sunk obstructions and torpedoes. At Bonaventre, a mile above Thunderbolt, is a small battery and the beginning of the shell road to Savannah. All the trees in the vicinity have been felled in order to give full play to the artillery.

DEFENSES OF SAVANNAH RIVER.

The first defense of this river is Carnston's Bluff battery, which is situated on St. Augustine's Creek, which connects Wilmington and Savannah Rivers. It is a battery on a high bluff, and mounts two thirty-two pounders, two heavy rifled guns, two ten-inch columbiads, four mortars, and some light pieces, some of the guns casemated, and some not. The next defense is Fort Lee, mounting two ten inch guns, three eight-inch, and two mortars. None of these guns are casemated, and the fort is a mud one. Next in order is Fort Jackson, mounting ten guns, then Fort Boggs, also ten guns, and finally Fort Lawton, on Hutchinson Island, mounting six guns.

THE IMMEDIATE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

The above defenses, of course, form the outer and more distant defenses of Savannah. And, as if the inhabitants, with these, did not feel safe against our institutions, about a year ago they formed the idea of "fighting gentlemen with niggers," as follows:—Two thousand slaves were, under the direction of their beloved masters, set to work throwing up a heavy line of breastworks around the southern and western front of the city, and extending as far down as Carnston's Bluff. This breastwork was begun and ended by slaves, and now, mounting guns of all sizes and calibre, is ready to mow down the Yankees. And I think its practical effect will be the same as if so many "niggers" should shoot us with rifles.

NATURE OF THE RIVER OBSTRUCTIONS.

The Savannah river obstructions are composed of spiles, huge logs pinned together and torpedoes at suitable distances; but all can be easily removed by a spirit of enterprise. These obstructions are immediately opposite Fort Jackson, and the torpedoes are all between Elba Island and the obstructions. The following forts bear directly upon the obstructions: Jackson, Lee, Lawton, and rams Georgia and Savannah, making a total of forty-five guns. The obstructions in Wilmington River are less formidable, though of the same kind.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN SAVANNAH.

The inhabitants of Savannah are truly frightened. All valuables are being removed to the interior of the State, and the people consider themselves as having been left defenseless. Gen. Mercer, in command at the city, has repeatedly called on Gov. Brown for troops, but has as often received the reply that "there were no troops to send, and the people must defend themselves." When you consider that there are left in and about the city but 600 cavalry, 300 infantry, and a battery of light artillery, it will be evident that Gen. Mercer is a second "King Cole," with an army magnificent in its littleness. The inhabitants will not arm the negroes, because they are afraid that the negro will desert to our lines, arms, equipments and all. There is no danger of this while they are kept to work on fortifications. And this, I think, is the true reason why the chivalry do not "fight gentlemen with niggers."

The Savannah people are afraid that some of our Monitors will come up the river, or that the Yankee troops will appear upon the limited horizon of their hopes, and capture their sacred friends. All their fortifications are almost deserted of garrisons. At night they throw a picket boat down the river to watch for our coming, and all their batteries and fortifications, instead of being manned, are only picketed. If Savannah is not now ours, if we choose to go and take it, then my ideas of an easy conquest are very limited. A few Yankee troops, assisted by a Monitor, I believe, could go up and possess the city. The ram Savannah will try the old route of the Atlanta; if so, Warsaw Sound will witness another rebel iron-clad captured.

Mrs. Gen. John Morgan.

[From the Dayton (O.) Journal.]

Mrs. Gen. John Morgan is a very bewitching woman. She used to be quite a belle in Washington, when the South ruled the nation. At that time she would have refused an introduction to John, indignantly. She belonged to the "blood stock" of the South. Her father, Hon. Charles Ready, a Cassius like man, resided—and still remains there—in Murfreesboro, where he ranked with leading lawyers. His dwelling was occupied by the Provost Marshal General of the Department of the Cumberland, jointly with himself, wife, and two of their niggers until the army moved "up south"—to use Gen. McCook's language describing that country. He was considered a snake—not a Copperhead—and our detectives watched his operations, but they never could convict him of conveying information to his son-in-law. Nevertheless, he received letters from him. But, it was not of him, whom we intended to discourse.

His daughter, now Mrs. Gen. John Morgan, was fascinated by John's rank and reputation, and consented to marry him. Last november she ran the blockade into Nashville and provided herself with an elegant wedding trousseau—aided by her elegant and beautiful sister, Mrs. Cheatham, of Nashville—who is now imprisoned at Alton, Illinois, for disloyalty. Endeavoring to go back to Murfreesboro, under a flag of truce, she was unfortunately captured in suspicious company, one of the party being charged with smuggling goods, to the enemy under a flag of truce. The timid creature was sadly frightened, but was finally permitted to proceed with her own wearing apparel. She was married soon after in great state at the Court House, the walls of which were decorated with evergreen wreaths encircling inscriptions in evergreens, of towns which John had captured. All the Generals, Lieutenant Generals, Major Generals, Brigadiers, Colonels, &c., in Bragg's army gave eclat to the occasion, and Mrs. Morgan, true Southern woman as she is, was supremely happy—Southern women loving eclat as well as other women do.

When Bragg was driven from Murfreesboro, Mrs. Morgan fled, too, and after awhile, as we know from her own pen, she joined her husband at Tullahoma, where there was a great ball, and she "was the belle," in her "beautiful green silk dress, which my (her) dear husband brought to me (Mrs. M.) from Kentucky—and it is the favorite dress of my dear husband." And she had "a bewitching bonnet, too, which my noble husband brought me when he came back from his last raid. My dear Sis, I do assure you the Bandit and his bride are very happy"—and so the honeymooned bride proceeded in a very captivating style. But she was almost out of shoes. She couldn't get more till her "noble husband went on another raid." Wouldn't her "dear Sis send her some No. 2 gaiters, and some No. 21 stays, and some blue velvet to trim her exquisite riding dress," and some other wear which we can't mention. Then she went off again into rhapsody about her "sweet promenades with her Bandit husband," and so forth. And then her "dear Sis" wrote a very ambiguous reply, suggesting "it was very likely that the [illegible] was very much enamored of her lord, but she "wouldn't make fun of her just now"—the ladies have such a mischievous way of insinuating things, you know, that we men folks can't help but think they mean to be malicious. That's the last we heard of Mrs. General John Morgan. But we never heard anything ill of her, excepting that she was a rebel. After marrying John, she couldn't help that.

Henry Ward Beecher at Winchester Cathedral.

[Correspondence of the New York Independent, 20th ult.]

Ordering a dinner at the inn, we strolled forth to see the Cathedral—whatever it might prove to be. Turning from the main street, and passing through a narrow way, we emerged upon the grounds in which the pile stood. The path led to an avenue of elms, tall, not wide-topped, close together, full of sunlight in their tops, and with openings through which fell down beams and globes of sunlight. At the far end glimmered the uncertain front of the cathedral, mostly leaf-hidden. The front has been restored and seems fresh and new. It has neither spire nor corner tower.

There is a large central tower, but it is carried up from the roof such a little way, that it produces no adequate effect and must be studied from some favorable point to be at all appreciated. The stone within was brought from the Isle of Wight, and is similar to the famous Caen stone from France, of a delicate straw color. That in the eastern part of the cathedral is almost white. Thus, as I entered and stood in the west end of the nave, the long avenue opened before me and followed on, growing whiter and more radiant, for more than five hundred feet! The columns of the nave, nearly five hundred years old, were neither soiled nor worn. They seem as fresh as if the workman finished them but yesterday. The pleasure of York Minster, of Westminster, and, generally, of old cathedrals, is marred by the dirtiness of the parts, and the waste and mutilation suffered. But here everything is clean, sharp-edged, and perfect, though half a thousand years have passed since it was tolled!

Far in the eastern end glows a window full of color, a star in the east, whose light had been divided by a prism, and came to us full of color. The transepts of this wonderful cathedral are Saxon, and are between eight and nine hundred years old! Here, for the first time, I saw how majestic the Saxon architecture might be made. Though any single section seemed heavy from its massiveness, yet the series of arches, rising upon one another, produced, at length, lightness and grace, yet never so as to lose the predominant spirit of grandeur. In this one cathedral, built and re-built, from the very beginning of the Christian era, may be found perfect specimens of Saxon, Norman, and English architecture, from the very beginning, through all the gradations of Gothic architecture, to its highest and most perfect type; and yet, as it were by a noble taste and sympathy of successive architects, through several hundred years; the whole is so harmonious that one can scarcely wish a single feature changed. No language can overpraise the exquisite stone carving which abounds in this wonderful structure. The chantries of Fox, of Beaufort, of Gardner, of Waynefiete, are superlatively beautiful. I had seen such work in stucco, and I could hardly realize that this hard and unplastic stone could be wrought by a chisel into forms more fine, complex, and exquisite than those fashioned from plastic clay. The leaves, ferns, roses, geometric figures, that covered and abounded upon these chantries, were yet so harmonized as to leave no impression of gaudiness. They were quite consistent with the place and the solemnities of these sepulchers. But I was most struck with the cornicing of the *Reredos*, or the screen between the choir and the eastern end of the cathedral. It can be compared to nothing but those exquisite crystals that shoot out their needles when the surface of water first begins to freeze. I could not believe that this was carved stone. As it glittered in the light that poured from the afternoon sun through the cathedral, it seemed more like the tracery of an ingenious pencil—like the etchings on the window, in Northern windows, when the sun first rises on them in the morning; and I almost feared when a slant beam glittered upon them, that I should see the parts dissolve and pass away!

How strange to stretch my hand through eight hundred years, to *live*, with a strange duality, then and now—to unite in a common and present consciousness the sober enthusiasms of ecclesiastical architects with the glow of modern estheticism! Wide apart by centuries, differing in manners and customs, opposite in notions of politics, at an antithesis in religion, how, yet, did I feel oneness with these men who builded here, who prayed in these chantries, who did penance in their recesses, who carried for solemn truths that which long since the world *has* set aside as fiction, who flaggellated themselves for what we esteem virtues, and prayed with tears and strong cries against those things for which, daily, their successors thanked God! Yet, I honored them! I was in sympathy with them. I felt that beyond and behind all these special manifestations there was a great humanity, in which I was related to them, and they to me!

I could not realize that centuries had moved through these arches; that these exquisite carvings and marvelous tracery were more venerable than the crumbling ruins in other places, whose decay impresses you with a disproportioned sense of their antiquity.

Our guide was the librarian, and he was intelligent and well informed, and above all an enthusiast. Step by step we moved on, more and more through our senses released from the thrall of the senses. For our mind and soul seemed radiantly projected from the body, and leading it along from above, rather than dwelling in it. The organist was preparing for the morrow's service, and like one who plays alone, he communed at will with one and another theme, following the drawings of his taste and feelings. And so—with the western sun gushing in through plain windows in long heavy casements, and through the vast western window in gorgeous color, filling the interior with strange effects of light and shade, of direct and of reflected light, and in parts, with radiance of whiteness most wonderful to behold—we move on, from chapel to shrine, and from tomb to chantry, from window to window, from nave and choir to the transepts, and thence to the great crypt, that seemed a fit haunt of giants. I was as much impressed with this subterranean portion as any other. These vast stone circles and arches, those massive columns and prodigious walls, how simple and grand they stand, [illegible] bearing the weight and burden of the tremendous structure above, through ages, unchangeable and unconscious of the load! Some such men there are in every generation, hidden from sight, on whose ponderous strength others stand and shine, while *they* bear up in dark solitude the vast structure of society.

Drummed Out.

An "interesting" affair came off on Thursday evening at Fort Halleck, James A. Raney, a soldier of the 52d Indiana regiment being drummed out—"or words to that effect." Raney, it seems, deserted the service at Fort Pillow and was apprehended as a deserter in Arkansas. He was tried and sentenced by the court as follows:

"To be ignominiously dismissed from the service and imprisoned during the war at such place as the commanding officer may direct, and forfeit all pay proper now or hereafter to become due."

On Thursday evening at five o'clock, Col. Scott, pursuant to orders from headquarters 6th Division, assembled all the troops, and in their presence the order was read by the Adjutant, the facings of the prisoner's clothes were torn off by a non commissioned officer and a placard with the word "Deserter" conspicuously attached to him, when he was marched through the camps and forts to the "Rogue's March." This should be a warning to all deserters.—*Columbus (Ky.) War Eagle.*

A Rothschild on the Rebel Loan.

Rev. Dr. McClintock writes from Paris to the N. Y. *Methodist*:

I believe I mentioned in my letter from Frankfort, last week, the fact that the rebel loan is not allowed to be quoted on the stock exchange there. Apropos of this, a good story was told me in Frankfort. A gentleman was transacting some business with the Frankfort head of the house of Rothschild. After the business was finished the conversation turned towards American affairs. "How is it," asked the stranger, "that the Confederate loan is not quoted in Frankfort?" "Because we will not allow it to be quoted," was the reply. "But why not?" "Because we do not believe in the loan, and because we do not believe in the cause." "But the loan was negotiated here by the house of Erlanger." "Yes," replied Rothschild, "but you do not find it held here, to any extent, except by that house. No Jewish house of any character or wealth has touched that loan, nor will they touch it."

I tell the story as it was told me.

A Soldier's Advice.

The New Orleans *Era* publishes a bit of poetry entitled "A Wounded Soldier to a Copperhead Relative. The writer a member of the 114th New York regiment, gives this advice to Copperheads:

"What right have you, a traitor
To your nation and your God,
To malign the glorious country
That our ancestors have trod?
If you think "the cause is righteous,"
And the rebels surely right,
Shoulder gun, and strap on knapsack,
And come out with them and fight."

A Lord's Geographical Knowledge.

The Duke of Argyle may be a very great man, but he knows exceedingly little about the geography of Canada. His enquiry of the British Government if they intend to grant facilities for establishing a ship canal between Lake Erie and the Ottawa River, reads very funny in this latitude. Why did the noble lord not ask for a railroad to the moon.—*Toronto Globe.*

☞ Gen. Halleck says 200,000 new troops now will be worth more than 300,000 six months hence. Hence the importance of a prompt enforcement of the draft.

NOTICE.—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of the long established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatter's Trimmings House of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, [illegible] offered for sale. Apply [illegible] Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at

44 SOUTH MONROE STREET.

[illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We are the Agents (for the Northwest) for the sale of [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Printing.

TRIBUNE

PRINTING OFFICE

The readers of the TRIBUNE [illegible] that connected with our Newspaper Establishment is the Largest and Most Complete

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Office

In the West. Their attention is called to our superior facilities for

PRINTING

Of every description. We use only the Best of Material—our Presses being exclusively of "Adams'" and Hoe's patents—and employ the best of Workmen. We have every variety and style of

TYPE,

Both Domestic and Imported, so that we are able to suit the fancy of every one who wishes any kind of a Job done in the Printing line. In ELEGANCE, PROMPTNESS AND ACCURACY we do not intend to be surpassed by any other office in the United States. In our

JOB PRINTING

DEPARTMENT

Particular attention is paid to the execution of

Certificates of Stock,
Transfers, Bonds, Deeds,
Insurance Policies, Labels,
Bill Heads, Bills Lading,
Circulars, Check Books,
Envelopes, Letter Heads,
Railroad Blanks, Receipts,
Steamboat Blanks, Notes,
Monthly Statements, Drafts,
Blank Books, with Printed Headings,
&c., &c., &c.

POSTER PRINTING

Of every description, in One or Many Colors, got up in the best style. We have a room and press especially appropriated to that—now-a-days—important class of printing.

HANDBILLS

Printed at a few hours' notice. A variety of Cuts adapted for COUNTRY MERCHANTS enable us to make our handbills of that class attractive.

BOOK PRINTING

DEPARTMENT.

For the past few years we have run, almost constantly, FOUR ADAMS' STEAM POWER PRESSES, and Specimens of our Work may be found in every Western town. Our capacity in this branch of business, and our connection with PAPER MANUFACTURERS and BOOK BINDERS, give us superior advantages, and enable us to fill the largest orders, at short notice, and at very low prices.

PAMPHLET DEPARTMENT.

We are constantly adding beautiful and appropriate Fonts of Type, combining every facility for printing, in the most elegant manner,

LECTURES, SERMONS,
REPORTS,
Catalogues for Colleges, Academies,
Schools and School Libraries, &c.

And from our long experience, and the particular attention which we give this branch of our business, we flatter ourselves that we can please the taste of every one.

CARD DEPARTMENT.

We have every pattern of

WEDDING,
VISITING,
AND BALL CARD,
BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, &C.,
OF EVERY SIZE AND SHAPE.

WE AIM TO PLEASE.

We are always glad to make out Estimates for Printing, even if we do not receive an order for the work. In writing for estimates, state your specifications as clearly and minutely as possible, and we will forward a reply at once.

ADDRESS

TRIBUNE COMPANY,

51 Clark Street, Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. [illegible] They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover buds, Orange peel, Snakeroot, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock,

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

[illegible]

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. [illegible] I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them. REV. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

[Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.]

GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for $3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,
N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field. G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully, SYKES, CHADWICK & Co.
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons and country dealers.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

For Females,

Are used by thousands of ladies and NEVER FAIL to remove all obstructions of nature from whatever cause.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are the only female remedy that can be relied on in all cases.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are a scientifically compounded fluid preparation, and as such, challenge the world.

USE ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

When suppressed nature needs a regulator.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Cure every time Suppression of the Menses, Leucorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Prolapsus and may always be taken with perfect safety, except when forbidden in the directions.

BUY ONLY

Lyon's Periodical Drops

And thereby secure relief at a trifling cost.

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Are prepared only by

DR. JNO. L. LYON,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, NEW HAVEN, CONN

25,000 BOTTLES OF

Lyon's Periodical Drops

Have been sold in six months, and every lady is satisfied. Try one bottle and you will be convinced of their power to cure.

Price, $1 per bottle.

For sale by every Druggist in city and country everywhere. The trade supplied by

LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists,
23 Lake street, Chicago.

GREENBACKS are GOOD,
BUT
ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters.

Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Billiousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove fatigue and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters.

They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters.

They are prepared by an old and skillful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters.

Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters

Try one bottle, and you will always [illegible] them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., [illegible] At retail by [illegible] SARGENT, [illegible] and by Druggists generally.

Dr. G. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent.

Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block.

BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO'S
GENUINE
London Porter and Brown Stout,
Bottled by CANDLER & SONS, London.

[illegible] GARDNER G. YVELIN, [illegible] For sale in Chicago by GEORGE H. STANTON.

EMBROIDERIES.—Just opened [illegible] EMBROIDERIES, [illegible] CHAS. [illegible]

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS! [illegible] NINE CENTS PER POUND. LOUIS EICHBERG, [illegible]

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. [illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S

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HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
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COMPOUND
COMPOUND
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FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE
A POSITIVE

AND

SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY
SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin.

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY" and "CONSUMPTION." Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

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Highly Concentrated

Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal, in effect, HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. [illegible]

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

"Sarsaparilla, $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
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MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,
MEDICAL DEPOT,

104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,

(BELOW CHESNUT,)
(BELOW CHESNUT,)

PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

WHO ENDEAVOR TO

Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS,

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING FORAGE.

OFFICE OF ASS'T QUARTERMASTER U. S. ARMY, Chicago, Ills., July 28, 1863.

[illegible]

J. A. POTTER, Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR HARDWARE.

ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Davenport, Iowa, July 31st, 1863.

[illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, Captain, A. Q. M.

(Journal please copy.)

PROPOSALS FOR COVERING some 250,000 square feet of roofing, of the depot for prisoners of war at Rock Island, Ills.

ASS'T QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, July 31st, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until Monday, the 10th of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., [illegible]

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, and —— of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted, he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith. Should the contract be awarded him we are prepared to become his securities.

(To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.)

CHAS. A. REYNOLDS, Captain, A. Q. M.

☞ Journal Please Copy.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MATERIALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 29, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the [illegible] of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., for delivering at Military Hospital grounds near Jeffersonville, Indiana, the following quantities of Lumber and Building Materials.

[illegible]

THEO. C. BOWLES, Captain and Ass't Quartermaster.

Educational.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE.—This Institution, located at Jacksonville, Ill., will be opened for the studies of the next College year on THURSDAY, Sept. 10th, 1863. [illegible] JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, D. D.

PITTSBURG FEMALE COLLEGE—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. [illegible]

Pittsburg, July 2, 1863.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Number Limited to Twelve. Address E. BARBER, Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. [illegible] E. DICKINSON.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY,

FULTON, ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.— [illegible]

Railroad and Steamboat Lines

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

GEORGIA	[illegible] tons	Capt. Gleadell.
LOUISIANA	[illegible] tons	Capt. Brooking.
VIRGINIA	[illegible] tons	Capt. Millers.
[illegible]	[illegible] tons	[illegible]

The above first class, powerful, British built, Iron Steamships [illegible] will sail from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every alternate FRIDAY, commencing on the 31st July. [illegible]

For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, N. Y., or to HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle street, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR — The splendid first class Passenger Steamer PLANET, Capt. L. Chamberlin, [illegible]

[illegible]

Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, [illegible] River street.

1863.

Western Transportation Company

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY [illegible]

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

—ALSO—

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

[illegible]

J. W. TUTTLE,

General Western Agent, No. 2 State street, Chicago.

1863. THE 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

335 Miles Double Track.

[illegible]

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM

PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA

(with close connections from Western Cities,) [illegible] BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM

PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

[illegible] Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

LIVE STOCK.

[illegible]

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Sup't, Altoona, Pa.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies of Pennsylvania again offer to the public their choice family coals as follows in

LUMP,
LARGE EGG,
SMALL EGG,
RANGE,
CHESNUT
AND NUT.

[illegible]

R. LAW.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

[illegible] Inquire of P. S. BATES, No. 1 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms. [illegible] Vineland, [illegible] CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Cumberland Co., N. J. [illegible]

Insurance.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863,

$9,325,119.79.

[illegible] General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. [illegible] Clark st., Chicago.

Financial.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY. CHICAGO, July 17th, 1863. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

[illegible]

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decree [illegible]

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,

[illegible]

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, [illegible] County Court of Cook County, [illegible]

Chicago, July [illegible]

J. L. JOHNSON,

DEALER IN

Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc.

Office and Yard on South Clark St.,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1863.

THE CITY.

THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Address of Welcome by Wm. H. Wells, Superintendent of Public Schools.

Response by John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Public Schools, of Boston.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

"Position and Prospects of Education in America"—An Address by Hon. J. D. Philbrick.

"Bearing of Popular Education on Civilization"—A Lecture by T. D. Adams, of Mass.

LECTURES BY PROF. GRANT, AND HON. J. M. GREGORY.

The National Teachers' Association convened at Bryan Hall, yesterday morning. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, by John D. Philbrick, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools, Boston; after which the Rev. Mr. Savage, of this city, opened the proceedings with prayer. There were about fifteen hundred teachers present, more than half of whom were ladies.

MR. WM. H. WELLS' WELCOME.

Mr. Wells, Superintendent of Public Schools in Chicago, was the first speaker. He said:

I rise, in behalf of the Board of Education, and the teachers and the citizens of Chicago, to welcome the members of the National Teacher's Association to our city.

For myself, I may say, and for many of my associates, there is an intensity of interest in this greeting which rises far above the formality of an ordinary welcome. We ourselves, have come to Chicago from all the different States now represented in this Association.

It is our own kindred and friends, our former associates, with whom we took sweet counsel in other days, that we now welcome to our adopted home.

And first, with hearts full of affection and gratitude, we welcome New England, mother of schools. Yours are the honored names of Russell, and Carter, and Gallaudet, and Woodbridge, and Mann, and Barnard, and Emerson, and Z. P. Grant and Mary Lyon, and a hundred other lights of the first magnitude in the educational firmament, that will never cease to shine. Yours was the first Normal School in America, and at the present time yours is the most comprehensive and valuable educational periodical in existence. Again we say, all hail New England. Long will the newer States pay you their homage by frequent visits to your schools, and long will they continue to profit by your teachings and your example.

Welcome, Empire State! proud in your position; commercial metropolis of a continent, and peer of New England, in your system of public instruction. Yours are the worthy names of Albert and John W. Picket, and Emma Willard and S. S. Randall; and to you, jointly with New England, belongs the honor of that bright name, the name of David P. Page, whose sun went down at noon. Yours was the first State Teachers' Association and the first State Teachers' paper; and yours is the Training School at Oswego, to which all eyes are now turned.

To you, also, we bow as our instructors and guides.

Welcome, New Jersey. Though small in area you have already written a large page in the educational history of the country.

Welcome, Maryland, with a Baltimore High School that vies with the Free Academy of New York in its appointments and its fruits, and a McJilton whose name is a synonyme of educational progress.

Welcome, Washington, the home of Richards, one of the founders and present pillars of this Association.

Welcome, Keystone State, with your excellent School system, and your excellent School laws, on which the name of Thomas H. Burrowes is everywhere inscribed. Yours is the first complete and legalized system of Town and City Institutes of Teachers for mutual instruction and improvement, and all the other States will watch with interest the result of this grand experiment.

Welcome, Ohio. Though young in years, it is a full generation since you published a series of octavo volumes embodying the transactions of the Western College of Teachers, a monument of educational progress that gives Ohio a prominent place in the history of American education.

All honor also to the teachers of the Buckeye State, for your early example of self-sacrifice in sustaining a State Agent at your own expense; and honor to the name of Lorin Andrews, who has been suddenly cut down in the midst of his usefulness, a martyr to the glorious cause of the American Union.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we extend the hand of welcome to Kentucky and Tennessee, and Missouri. Nobly and valiantly have you struggled to sustain both the Union and free schools, and the success with which you have triumphed over every obstacle challenges our admiration.

And what shall I say to the States nearer home—to our own little family of the Northwest? I have seen the assembled teachers of Michigan, of Indiana, of Wisconsin, of Iowa, and of Illinois, and numerous representatives from Minnesota, and Kansas, and Nebraska; and brethren and sisters, there are a few things which I would like to say to you, but we are young yet, you know, and the old folks are around now, and so I must desist. But some time, when we feel a little less restraint, we will have a free talk on these points over our own tea-pot. I may, at least, extend to you, as I do, from a full heart, an earnest welcome.

Welcome all, thrice welcome, to our city, and to our educational feast.

And now, Mr. President, I will only detain you to whisper a secret to the gentlemen of the Association. History, you know, often repeats itself. Among the early lessons of my school life there was one little story in the History of Rome which I always read with peculiar interest. It was the story of the public games prepared for the special entertainment of the Sabines, who came, all unsuspecting, and brought their daughters with them, and who found the last act of the play entirely different from that which had been announced in the programme.

On looking over the census of 1860 I find that the number of ladies in the Eastern States is very considerably in excess of the number of gentlemen; and the number of gentlemen in the Western States considerably in excess of the number of ladies. In imitation of our ambitious predecessors, we also have invited our Eastern friends to a grand educational feast, and we rejoice to find that so large a number of the daughters of New England have responded to the call, and I may as well say that before the close of the fifth act, we intend in some way to restore the equilibrium.

MR. PHILBRICK'S RESPONSE.

Mr. Philbrick acknowledged on behalf of the Teachers' Association, the generous welcome which had been extended to them by the last speaker. Mr. Wells had hoped to adjust the balance between the overplus ladies of the East, and the overplus gentlemen in the West. Yesterday whilst witnessing the squads, and troops of ladies who thronged the streets, he had some fear of Chicago—some fear lest so large a number, even though they were beautiful New England women, would fail of accommodation. He knew, however, the public spirit, and great hearted generosity of the City of Chicago, and he had not been long here before he was convinced that not only a large number of teachers could, and would be accommodated, but a far larger number, or any number that might seek for the friendly hospitality of the city. Chicago had a character for hospitality all over the States, and whatever it undertook to do, it did well. The welcome which had been made this morning to the visiting teachers, through Mr. Wells, was just what he had expected, and fully justified the expectation which New England and the sister States had made in visiting the West. He never believed that there was any bad blood in this great Western State against New England, for after a sufficient examination, he could not find that there was any just ground, whatever, for it. There was plenty of cause for good feeling, for these States were all bound together by natural ties of political and social relationship, by a common blood, and ancestry, and by the enterprises of the intellect. He knew that politics were not always favorable to a unity of feeling, especially when they were opposed to each other, and sprang from different platforms. But the great policies of liberty were a common ground for all to stand on, and to fight for. All the world knew how deeply interested was New England in the gospel of liberty, and how much she had contributed to its success, and stability in these States. And so long as she maintained this high doctrine in her thoughts, and teachings, and actions, she need not fear that she should find an enemy in a loyal American. She had no fear, therefore, of being banned by the West, no matter how fierce were the words spoken against her, by certain parties who were not remarkable for their love either of the Administration or the Republic, or the institutions upon which it is founded. These persons did not represent the West. The West represented herself in the majesty of her commerce, the freedom of her institutions, the rude nobleness of her manners, and in the vast armies which she has sent into the field to sustain the Republic. The same love of freedom which exists in New England, exists in the West, and here was the common bond between them. They were not mutual admiration States, nor was he a mutual admiration man, but they could not help loving and honoring each other. Much had been said about leaving New England out in the cold. Poor New England! how she shuddered at the thought of those long winter nights with the glass thirty degrees below zero! and no one to fling her a log of wood to warm her poor old house! He and a party of Massachusetts gentlemen, dreading the prospect of those everlasting winters amongst [illegible] New England hills, outside the warm [illegible] hearth of the Union, determined [illegible] see if such were the intention of [illegible] West—if these great States did really [illegible] to bring the already rheumatic limbs of the children of the Puritan Fathers; and with this object in view they resolved to come to Chicago, and [illegible] many pretty school ma'ams with them [illegible] to show the West that they [illegible] were not at all disposed to be unfriendly, [illegible] sympathy, and a reciprocity of interests between the East and West. He was heartily glad that they had come, and it should be borne in mind that this was a most important meeting, and was thoroughly national. The teachers and delegates [illegible]

[illegible]

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CONSTITUTION.

[illegible] States, we, whose names are subjoined, agree to adopt the following

ARTICLE I. Name.—This Association shall be styled the "National Teachers' Association."

ART. II. Members.—Any gentleman who is regularly [illegible] in a public or private elementary school, common school, high school, academy or scientific school, college or university, or who is regularly employed as a private tutor, as the editor of an educational journal, or as a superintendent of schools, shall be eligible to membership.

Applications for admission to membership shall be made, or referred to the Board of Directors, or such committee of their own number as they shall appoint; and all who may be recommended by them, and accepted by a majority vote of the members present, shall be entitled to the privileges of the Association, upon paying two dollars and signing this Constitution.

Upon the recommendation of the Board of Directors, gentlemen may be elected as honorary members by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and as such shall have all the rights of regular members, except those of voting and holding office.

Ladies engaged in teaching may, on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, become Honorary Members, and shall thereby possess the right of presenting, in the form of written essays (to be read by the Secretary or any other member whom they may select), their views upon the subject assigned for discussion.

Whenever a member of this Association shall abandon the profession of teaching or the business of editing an educational journal, or of superintending schools, he shall cease to be a member.

If one member shall be charged by another with immoral or dishonorable conduct, the charge shall be referred to the Board of Directors, or such a committee as they shall appoint, and if the charge shall be sustained by them, and afterwards by two thirds of the members present at a regular meeting of the Association, the person so charged shall forfeit his membership.

There shall be an annual fee of one dollar. If any one shall omit paying his fee for four years, his connection with the Association shall cease.

A person eligible to membership, may become a Life Member by paying, at once, ten dollars.

ART. III. Officers.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Twelve Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Counsellor for each State, District or Territory represented in the Association. These officers, all of whom shall be elected by ballot, a majority of the votes cast being necessary for a choice, shall constitute the Board of Directors, and shall have power to appoint such committees from their own number as they shall deem expedient.

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors, and shall perform such other duties, and enjoy such privileges as by custom devolve upon and are enjoyed by a presiding officer. In his absence, the first Vice President in order who is present, shall preside; and in the absence of all the Vice Presidents, a pro tempore chairman shall be appointed on nomination, the Secretary putting the question.

The Secretary shall keep a full and just record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Board of Directors; shall notify each member of the Association and Board; shall conduct such correspondence as the Directors may assign; and shall have his records present at all meetings of the Association and of the Board of Directors. In his absence a Secretary pro tempore may be appointed.

The treasurer shall receive and hold in safe keeping all moneys paid to the Association; shall expend the same in accordance with the votes of the Directors of the Association; and shall keep an exact account of his receipts and expenditures, with vouchers for the latter, which account he shall render to the Board of Directors prior to each regular meeting of the Association; he shall also present an abstract thereof to the Association. The Treasurer shall give such bonds for the faithful discharge of his duties as may be required by the Board of Directors.

The Counsellors shall have equal power with the other Directors in performing the duties belonging to the Board.

The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in their own body; shall have in charge the general interests of the Association; shall make all necessary arrangements for its meetings; and shall do all in their power to render it a useful and honorable institution.

ART. IV. Meetings.—A meeting shall be held in August, 1858, after which the regular meetings shall be held annually. The place, and the precise time of meeting shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors shall hold their regular meetings at the place and two hours before the time of the assembling of the Association, and immediately after the adjournment of the same. Special meetings may be held at such other times and places as the Board or the President shall determine.

ART. V. By-Laws.—By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution, may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

ART. VI. Amendment.—This Constitution may be altered or amended at a regular meeting, by the unanimous vote of the members present, providing that the alteration or amendment has been substantially proposed at a previous regular meeting.

Mr. J. Stone, of Wisconsin, moved that Mr. Eberhart, of Chicago, be appointed Assistant Secretary, during the sitting of the Association, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Sheldon, of Massachusetts, moved that the usual Committee on Resolutions and Business, be appointed, to consist of three members, namely: Messrs. Sheldon, Pickard, and Richard Edwards, Illinois. Carried.

Rev. Mr. McJilton, of Baltimore, invited all visitors to become members of the Association, and to hand in their names for that purpose to the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Stone was then appointed Treasurer, after which a company of glee singers, whose names we could not learn, sang "Welcome! Welcome!" in admirable style, and were very loudly applauded.

J. D. Philbrick, Esq., Inspector of Public Schools in Boston, then delivered the following discourse, upon the Position and Prospects of Education in America.

MR. PHILBRICK'S ADDRESS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The position in which I find myself placed by the choice of the Association—a position unsought, undesired, and undeserved,—bestowed, no doubt, as a compliment to the section of the country, and particularly to the State in which I live and labor, and to be relinquished gladly at the close of this session,—imposes upon me the duty of inaugurating these proceedings by an introductory address.

And perhaps I may be expected to attempt, by an elaborate performance, either in the exhaustive treatment of some single topic, or in the presentation of a comprehensive summary of our proper aims and purposes, to strike the key note of the occasion, and thus in a manner to give direction and tone to the discussions which may follow. But this is not what I propose. Indeed, since this meeting was determined upon,—at a late day—it has not been in my power to make adequate preparation for such a task. But what under other circumstances, and in quieter and happier times might have been expected, and might have been attempted, is scarcely required now. It is not from my lips, it could not be from any human lips, that that strain of eloquence, of learning, or of wisdom is to flow, most competent to shape and inspire the debates and deliberations of this body of American educators at this time and in this place.

The great and unparalleled conjuncture of our public affairs, the unprecedented perils in which our national existence has been and is now involved, the sharp and tragic realities of our mighty struggle, demanding the work of all hands, the thoughts of all heads, and the devotion of all hearts,—the sacrifice of so much of the best blood of the nation, the necessity to provide for the security of peace, when peace shall come—these things are what must and will fire our hearts, and mould our thoughts, and direct our aims, and influence our speech and action. Till peace and union and the settled state of order are restored, loyal hearts cannot but everywhere, and at all times, vibrate in unison with the key note uttered by the mouths of the loyal cannon which spoke, on the memorable 12th of April, 1861, from the casemates of Sumter, in defence of free government, of Christian civilization, of the rights of man. That utterance meant duty,—duty to God, duty to our country,—duty to one another.

And our topics, treatment, thoughts, views, must be moulded and tinged by the circumstances and exigencies of this perilous crisis, this mighty conflict, and as patriotic educators we must necessarily keep uppermost in our minds, at such a time as this, the relations of education to the national life, to political morality, and the stability of free institutions of government.

It seems proper, however, that I should present, briefly, some facts and suggestions respecting the nature and objects of our Association, and the sphere of its operations and influence.

It is now six years since this association was organized. It originated in a call signed and issued by the Presidents of the State Associations, inviting teachers throughout the United States to assemble in Philadelphia on the 26th of August, 1857, for the purpose of organizing a National Teachers Association. It being the express design of the movement to institute a society which should be strictly professional in its character, the invitation was not extended to the friends of education generally, but was limited to persons actually engaged in the business of education. The language employed is this: "We cordially extend this invitation to all practical teachers in the North, the South, the East and the West, who are willing to unite in a general effort to promote the educational welfare of our country, by concentrating the wisdom and power of numerous minds, and by distributing among all the accumulated experiences of all; who are ready to devote their energies and to contribute of their means to advance the dignity, respectability and usefulness of their calling; and who, in fine, believe that the time has come when the teachers of the nation should gather into one great educational brotherhood."

In pursuance of this call a meeting was held at the designated time and place. It was well attended and was composed of gentlemen from the different sections of the country, many of whom had won a title to confidence by their eminent services in the cause of education. These gentlemen proceeded to organize the Association by the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers.

On each of the three succeeding years, a large and successful annual meeting was held—in 1858, in Cincinnati, fifteen States being represented; in 1859, in Washington, representatives from seventeen States being present; and in 1860, in Buffalo, with a representation from nineteen different States, and from the Federal District. The proceedings have been published each year, in pamphlet form, including a part of the lectures and papers, which have been characterized by a good degree of ability, learning and sound practical wisdom. Thus, in brief stands our record up to 1860.

No annual meeting was held in 1861 or in 1862, the all-absorbing exigencies of the war, and the impossibility of securing a representation from the seceded States seeming to justify and render necessary a temporary suspension of our operations as a society.

But the period of inaction has passed, and we have reason to congratulate ourselves that it has not resulted in decay and dissolution. As individuals, and as an association, we still live, and after the lapse of three years we meet again in largely increased numbers, and with renewed strength, here in this great metropolis of the Northwest, the most marvellous creation and monument of American enterprise, as well as the most striking illustration of the rapid growth and expansion of American civilization.

And it would be an unpardonable neglect of a manifest duty, if we should not feel and acknowledge, with profound gratitude, the favor of Heaven in thus permitting us to assemble, here and now, in such force and undisturbed, and in protecting to such an extent the interests of education which we represent, notwithstanding the calamities which have befallen the nation.

The distinctive peculiarity of our organization is found in the fact that it is both national and professional. It is the only educational body of a truly national character now existing in America. Our educational associations for the past thirty years have been for the most part limited to a State or section of the country; and though their usefulness is beyond question, their tendency is no doubt to strengthen local prejudices, and to perpetuate local ideas and systems.

The American Institute of Instruction, though a highly useful and honorable society, whose influence has been, and is now widely felt, is wholly supported from the School Fund of Massachusetts, and during the thirty-three years of its existence, it has held but one meeting beyond the limits of the New England States—most of its working members having their residence in a few of the Atlantic States, and therefore it cannot justly claim to be what its name implies, and what it was intended to be—truly national in its scope and operations.

But the national character of this body is evident in its design and origin, in the places of its meetings, in the generality of its representation, and [illegible]

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[illegible] attested at Philadelphia in 1857, and which flourished six or seven years, exerting an extended and beneficial influence, was individual in its character, but it was composed of friends of education as well as teachers, and had [illegible] wholly devoted to the business of education. And [illegible] possessed considerable elements of vitality, [illegible] is now known only as a thing of the past. [illegible]

[illegible] of this principle of life which is found in this [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] which holds together [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] an air, are [illegible]

The design and objects of our organization, [illegible] in the preamble to the constitution, are "to elevate the character and to advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States." [illegible] designed to admit to membership and participation in its proceedings, the representatives of all grades and departments of educational institutions, whether public or private, from the humblest infant school to the highest university, the sphere of its operations, is as extensive with our country's territory and its educational interests, aspiring to embrace the whole subject of instruction and training for the rising generation in all quarters of the Union. With a title so comprehensive, and with objects so vast and important, we have ventured to present ourselves before the community and the world. It becomes us therefore, to consider well the responsibility of the position we have assumed. We ought to endeavor to raise our minds to the height of the great argument. We ought to take large views. We ought to be Catholic in spirit, knowing no sects in religion, no parties in politics. We should come to this work and to these deliberations bringing with us no local prejudices, no state jealousies, no sectional bigotry. We should come with ideas and sentiments circumscribed within no geographical limits, hemmed in by no mountain ranges or river courses, by no lines of latitude or longitude, but with a broad comprehension of intellect and feeling, with minds and hearts large enough to embrace all the interests we profess to serve—remembering ever that we have "one hope, one lot, one life, one glory."

The first great object to which our efforts are pledged, is "to elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching."

Many fine things have been said concerning the mission of teachers, but after all that has been said, in all ages, upon the subject, more than justice has not been, and never can be done to the theme. We may say with Channing, that there is no office higher than that of a teacher of youth; for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul, character of the child. Or in the language of Everett, that the office of the teacher, in forming the minds and hearts of the young, and training up those who are to take our places in life, is all important. Or, in the words of President Humphrey, that the schoolmaster literally speaks, writes, teaches, paints for eternity; that that they are immortal beings, whose minds are as clay to the seal under his hand.

But such generalities, however just and true, fail to convey to our minds and adequate or vivid conception, either of the actual or the possible results of the teacher's work.

Let us look at this subject a little more in detail. Let me conduct you, in imagination, to a modest edifice erected for the purpose of primary education, in a retired street in one of our Atlantic cities. Let us enter and observe the occupants and their doings. Here are fifty or sixty children, of both sexes, in the first year of their schooling, being from five to six years of age. The presiding genius who receives us so courteously, welcoming us in tones of peculiar sweetness, is a lady whose natural endowments and opportunities of education have combined to form the true teacher. The cleanly, tidy, well behaved children, seem to be under some magic influence.

Some of them are from homes of poverty and ignorance, and yet they appear like a company of brothers and sisters. Their happy, cheerful faces suggest no unpleasant restraint, and yet perfect order reigns. Here you seem to see for once the solution of the eternal problem of uniting liberty with law, freedom with government. Every one is intent upon work as though it were no task but an agreeable pastime. The lessons proceed. How the mind of the teacher seems to enter into the minds of the pupils! With what a combination of patience, gentleness, sympathy and energy every process is conducted. How the minds and hearts of these children open to receive instruction as the flower opens to light and rain!

Weariness is prevented by frequent and regular alternations of work, play and physical exercise. The air is kept pure and the temperature equable. Here we see that these scores of children, without the loss of a day, are at once set forward on the true path of moral and intellectual life; conscience is awakened and its dictates practically obeyed; manners are formed; right habits are acquired; curiosity is aroused and gratified by imparting rational instruction. They are taught what they need first to know, for comprehending more easily what is to follow. Nothing is learned which they will need to unlearn; their first operations being so guided, that, without altering any of their habits, they can more easily produce what is excellent in future. They are beginning to learn to love the good, the beautiful, the true. Their teacher is to them the model and pattern of all excellence. Here we feel sure that the twig is bent in the right direction, and yet this is no fancy sketch.

Let us now imagine that the nation's whole bright tribe of childhood, were thus instructed and trained up in the way they should go—so educated not only in the first year of their schooling, but that in each successive grade of their course they should be carried forward with a corresponding perfection of skill, till they go out into the world, whether graduating from the district school, from the high school, or from the University—let your imagination conceive what would be the results, what moral rectitude, what mental ability and accomplishment would be achieved, and you have some notion of the mission of teachers considered in a national point of view.

Now just in proportion as we elevate the character and promote the interests of the profession of teaching, we shall approach the realization of this ideal of the teacher's mission. The two are one.

And if we look back over the educational history of America for the space of a quarter of a century, we shall find much to encourage and stimulate our efforts in this high endeavor. Within that period a great and salutary change has taken place respecting the vocation of teaching. Its advancement in respectability, influence and efficiency has been marked and rapid. The number of able and learned persons of both sexes who are devoted to it, has been increased manyfold. The rate of compensation has been increased probably fifty per cent. Its labors have been rendered more agreeable and attractive by the classification and grading of schools, and by the vast improvements which have been made in school architecture. At the dedication of one of the large grammar schools in Boston, a year or two ago, a member of the corporation of Harvard University, a wise man who weighs his words, said in presence of the late President of that University and an ex-President, that the head of such a school was the President of a College to all intents and purposes. The establishment of Normal Schools, now found in most of the educating States, may be regarded as a substantial recognition of teaching as a distinct and liberal profession. Well did Mr. Mann say at the dedication of the first Normal School House ever erected in America, "I consider this event as marking an era in the progress of education on this continent and throughout the world."

Already the highest literature of the day is beginning to class teaching with the learned professions, an admission of no little significance. In consequence of the great increase of desirable situations in teaching and superintending schools, some of the best graduates of our colleges are beginning to choose this profession in preference to to those of law, medicine, and divinity, as affording an inviting career for a young man of generous ambition, who wishes to make the most of himself as a man, and at the same time to employ his talents for the improvement of the lot of his fellow creatures. In view of such facts as these, we cannot but feel encouraged to pursue the objects of this Association with zeal and animation.

One of the principal means of elevating the character of teachers is to increase the demand for accomplished teachers. And this demand will be increased as the progress of education is advanced and its value is appreciated. After all that can be done for the improvement of education, it is substantially what the teachers make it. The stream cannot rise higher than its fountain. If asked to describe in the fewest words, the best system of public instruction, I should say it is that which secures and retains the services of the best teachers. To accomplish this, three things are requisite:

1. The situation of the teacher must be made desirable, by adequate compensation, by good treatment, by suitable accommodations, and by limiting the labors to the requirements of health and self-improvement.

2. The mode of selecting and appointing teachers should be such as to encourage the competition of the best qualified candidates, and to give merit the preference over every other consideration.

3. The proper means should be employed to secure continued self-improvement on the part of teachers; and with this view they should, as far as practicable, be commended, promoted, and rewarded in proportion to their advancement, and degraded or removed for delinquency and neglect of duty, as in this country the control of educational affairs rests ultimately with the people, the accomplishment of these objects requires that the popular mind should be enlightened upon the subject. Here then is the great paramount work which, as members of this association, we should keep in view—to diffuse useful information on the subject of education. The nature and objects of education, its value and importance to the individual, to the community and the State; the kind and degree to be desired; the means and methods of securing it,—these are the great leading topics in regard to which the people need to be informed. Every teacher owes it to his profession, as well as to the cause of education, to improve every available opportunity to promote this object, by his pen and voice, and by aiding in the circulation of educational documents.

Public opinion should be especially educated to a liberal though judicious provision for the support of institutions of learning. It is a capital error to suppose that a high standard can be maintained at a cheap rate. I have seen, not without sentiments of disapprobation, a competition in certain cities and towns to see which can show the smallest expenditure per scholar. I should rather take pride in showing how large a sum is expended, provided that the outlay can be proved to be judiciously employed. Educational reports local and state, constitute the principal channel through which this information is to be diffused. Who can estimate the vast influence of the twelve Reports of Horace Mann as Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education? His Fifth Report has probably done more than all other publications within the last twenty-five years to convince capitalists of the value of elementary instruction as a means of increasing the value of labor.

Notwithstanding the advance which has been made in the rate of wages paid to teachers, inadequate compensation is by far too general. I measure the standard of education in any city or town by the rate of the salaries paid the teachers. There may be exceptions in particular schools. Still, in my judgment, this the best general test. As a rule, talent is sure to go where it is best appreciated and rewarded. On this point school officers and the people are not sufficiently enlightened. We should endeavor to make every body understand that cheap education must generally be poor education, and that good education must cost money. But what belongs to teachers themselves to do more than anything else, in furtherance of the objects of our association, is the study of the science and art of education—that department of knowledge which is strictly professional. The want of enterprise in this respect, I think, may justly be charged upon teachers, as a body. Nor is this deficiency peculiar to any particular class or grade of teachers. It applies to professors in colleges as well as to teachers of common schools, to those who are engaged in the business of education as a permanent profession, and to those who make it a temporary sojourn while on the way to another profession. Of the 100,000 teachers in the country, how few are thoroughly versed in the educational literature of the day! But a small part of this number ever see even an educational periodical. A still smaller part have read any books on the subject of education. And how very few even of those who are receiving the higher salaries can boast of a respectable educational library. Scarcely any foreign books relating to the subject are imported, and the number of volumes annually published and sold in this country is, I had almost said, ridiculously small, considering the number of persons who ought to be readers of such works. If proof of this unwelcome truth was needed it would be sufficient to refer to a single publication—I mean Barnard's Journal of Education, which has now reached its thirteenth volume, a library in itself. [illegible] the amount of matter it contains, [illegible] exhaustive treatises on almost all departments of education; yet, I [illegible] that the number of copies sold has not been sufficient to pay for the [illegible]. This fact is not complimentary to American teachers as a body. Of the numerous teachers whom I have known, how few can I name who have made education a study, who have read to any considerable extent on its philosophy, its methods, its institutions, its biography and its literature? Here, then, in my judgment, is found, to-day, the most practical and efficacious means of a speedy elevation of the character of our profession. Of course a broad and solid basis of general education is an indispensable requisite to form the accomplished teacher, but let every teacher, according to his ability, procure and read the best books and periodicals on education, and [illegible] would be the results. It would work a revolution in the profession and in education at the same time, and prove an efficient means of promoting education.

Professional study consists mainly in learning [illegible]

[illegible]

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nothing more unwise in teachers than that disposition which too many have to rely solely on their own personal experience for information respecting their vocation. Such teachers rarely attain to even mediocrity in their profession, and never to eminent success. The most successful are those who learn from others as well as by their own experiments.

I would commend the wise words on this point taken from "The Schoolmaster," the earliest and one of the best works in the language on education, by Roger Ascham, who was himself thoroughly imbued with the wisdom of the ancient philosophy:

"Surely long experience doth profit much, but most, and almost only to him that is diligently before instructed with precepts of well doing. For good precepts of learning be the eyes of the mind, to look wisely before a man, which way to go right, and which not. Learning (the recorded experience of others) teacheth more in one year, than experience in twenty; and learning teacheth safely, when experience maketh more miserable than wise."

As a sort of an addition to his address Mr. Philbrick threw out the following observations and suggestions:—

FELLOW TEACHERS: Let us rejoice that we live in a day and at a period of unoccupied opportunities for usefulness and honorable effort. Let us congratulate each that we have the blessed privilege of assembling in this place, from regions widely remote, to take counsel for the promotion of the moral and intellectual culture of the whole people—the highest earthly interest of society. While our sons and brothers, and friends, are on the field of battle, with arms in their hands, fighting and pouring out their life-blood for the preservation of our national integrity and Union, for the defence of free institutions and Christian civilization, let us strive to act well our part by endeavoring to make our country worthy of such sacrifices and such heroes. Let us remember that peace hath her victories, and that it belongs to us to act a strenuous, patriotic and heroic part for the welfare of our country, to go forth conquering, and to conquer in the domain of ignorance, achieving those peaceful triumphs which will ensure our future prosperity and success, and that we may worthily fulfil our destiny.

Professor Greene, of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, came forward and said he had a statement to make, if it were in order. The Directors of the Galena & Chicago Union R. R. had very generously offered to give a treat to the members of the association, on very small, and certainly not remunerative terms. They proposed to send a special train to the Mississippi, so that members and visitors might make a trip if they liked, to Dunleith and Dubuque—and [illegible] lead mines of Galena on their return. [illegible] cost there and back, three dollars and a half. Or they might go to Clinton, on the Iowa side of the river, and back, for one dollar and a half. The Professor asked all who wished to avail themselves of this munificent offer to send in their names to the Secretary, [illegible] as soon as the numbers were known to him, [illegible] would report to the Railway Company. The proposition was received by the large audience with vociferous cheering.

W. D. Henkle, Esq., of Ohio, said that the State Teachers' Association of Ohio desired to have formal, and official, communication with the National Teachers' Association; and a similar proposition was made for the Society in the State of New York. The propositions were referred to a committee of three.

The meeting then adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, when certain business matters left over from the Buffalo Conference were brought under discussion and Committees were called upon to report the result of their deliberations upon subjects also left over from that Conference. The most important of these was one relating to the statistics of schools in the towns of the various States. The resolution proposed was, that every teacher connected with the Association should furnish a statement of the amount of salaries received by the teachers, of the fees paid by the pupils, etc., in order that a table might be made out showing the average of such salaries and fees throughout the Association. The Committee entrusted with this resolution were not prepared to report, and were re-appointed and re-invested with their old authority for this purpose.

MR. ADAMS' ADDRESS.

T. D. Adams, esq., of Newton, Mass., then delivered an address on the "Bearings of Popular Education on Civilization." He said:

Fellow teachers, I shall be so bold as to rank our profession in the vanguard of civilization. The hand of the teacher is seen in everything good in the past; and to whatever heights the human mind shall attain on earth, it will be seen in everything good that is to come.

The faithful teacher lives for the good of all. He labors in obedience to the first of all commands, "Let there be Light." For six thousand years has this command stood before the world, and ever [illegible]

[illegible]

He might be wise in the world, because it is so, and its results are good. Hence the frequent remark, that the hopes of the world are centered in us. This is not a vain remark.

In the Italian revolution of 1859, I asked an intelligent Florentine, "What do you wish and expect as the result of this revolution?" Said he: "We want a government like your own. But this we cannot have. Your government is not a European institution. Even the best nations of Europe would not grant it to us. But we want and can have your educational freedom. Your prosperity astonishes the world."

If we would preserve freedom, we must educate the masses. We need the greatest possible number of educated men out of power; for while knowledge is not a positive safeguard against usurpation and fraud, yet educated ambition out of power, and with but little prospect of elevating itself, will be quite sure to pull down the tyrant whenever he rears his head. The lesson of the hour is most potent upon this point. It is true in regard to the rebellion, that the mischief has been done by a few ambitious men, who have prevailed over the ignorance of the multitudes around them. It is ridiculous to compare such rebellion with the spontaneous uprisings of a people in behalf of those natural rights which philosophy has recognized in every age. It was indeed better to contrast than compare. A revolution implies that a people knows the fact and the cause of its oppression. Rebellion implies an unlawful ambition, which relies mainly upon ignorance and treason; a policy which the good sense of the world, and philosophy as well, has condemned in every age.

If South Carolina be oppressed, she doesn't know the cause of her oppression. A little education working its way through the masses, like leaven through the lump, would teach her a salutary lesson. In comparing the two sections of this country, in which two opposite theories of government prevail, we find the difference of intelligence the most marked of all. In the citation of statistics I would not be partial to New England. The single State of Ohio to-day has twenty thousand more children in her public schools than can be found in the public schools of all the slave States combined. Is this not argument enough? Had the Southern rebels possessed a moiety of Northern intelligence, allowing that such intelligence could be joined with treason and their long devised plots against the Union, we should be nowhere among the nations to-day. We could put our finger upon the map and say, "Troja fuit."

The present war is, indeed, a measure of our civilization. The public school is seen as well in every good thing around us. It culminates in all the amenities of life. It brings wealth out of the earth, up from the sea, and down from the sky. At every glance of the eye we see its expression. You see that ponderous steam-horse fly past you every day, taking with itself a freight that makes the earth groan. You say that there is a tremendous force within those ribs and slabs of iron. But it is only the result of a far mightier force, somewhat back in the brain of a Watt or Fulton, the result of thought and educated mind.

There is now one consideration which outweighs every thought of material good, and underlies it, if I may so speak, the foundation of government itself. The moral bearing of our system of education ought to be so apparent, that the merest child can see it. We have already alluded to this result. It is truly American.

In the school room we have an eminently democratizing influence. There is no such thing as caste among us. By this natural result of education have we swept away the three great divisions of society which have marked the past.

If, now, the teachings of the school with us become moulded into public sentiment, forming the substratum of order and government, we see the importance of the work in which we are engaged, and can get some idea of the qualifications which the teacher ought to possess. The successful teacher of our age is and must be something more than a bookworm; something more than a Dominie Sampson. That man cannot succeed in the school room who forgets the great end of education, as it appears in order, justice, government, and liberty; and if he do not at least fancy the work of his hands culminating in such welfare of society, we can truly say of him, that his motive must be too low to deserve success.

Messrs. Sabin, Clark and Best sang, in a brilliant manner, the glee

"Forward, boys, Forward."

Mr. Woodruff was appointed Secretary to receive the names of those who wish to go on the Mississippi trip.

PROF. E. A. GRANT'S ADDRESS.

Professor E. A. Grant, of Louisville, Ky., said that in obedience to the dictates of his own heart, out of love for a dear son, he visited the battle [illegible] for the purpose of getting some memorial of him; and after presenting his drawings, he [illegible] and was surprised to see [illegible] and many countries, were doing their duty in the different departments allotted to them, striving to copy [illegible]

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before them. Some were bunglers, and some were fair workmen. His attention was at last directed to a young man, who was cutting the image of a glorious angel in the marble, and with the hand of genius. When he left the place, he could not help thinking what a picture was this, and the presence going on in different schools throughout the Union. Many teachers were mere botches, others were tolerably proficient, and some were real artists. The true teacher did not seek to cut out a model of Hercules from alabaster, with insufficient tools, but he adapted his implements to his work. He knew what he was about, and wrought with a noble simplicity, and passionate love to produce the best [illegible] in that particular material form, which his imagination could conjure up. The elements of success, and causes of failure in teaching are patent to all who are acquainted with the human mind. To arrange and group the character of our schools would be almost a hopeless task. There were teachers by profession, teachers by trade and teachers who worked only for pay. The first were artists, who had a full perception of the beauty and grandeur of the work they had in hand. Butler, the author of the great arithmetic was once challenged, because he wrote so well, and the person challenging him said, "What, he a teacher and write so well. He ought to be an editor or a member of Congress." Mr. Butler, who understood his friend's position, answered: "I do not desire to come down from my high office as a teacher to become a flippant editor or a frivolous member of Congress." Such was the true teacher. There were many who tried to do too much in teaching; to cut too deeply, but they were in danger of cutting all away, and destroying their pupils, instead of developing them into plastic and noble forms. Teaching was not done in that way. A man must work in accordance with the nature of his pupils—and it should be remarked that there was really such a thing as boy nature as well as human nature, and this boy nature was to be cultivated by kindness, and generosity, by tempting his faculties into the light, so that he should grow at last into the beauty and power of a fully developed man. A teacher's heart should never grow old, and the true teacher's heart never did grow old, or cold either. He therefore was always successful. The teacher by trade was a quack, who knew nothing of the philosophy of the human mind, who thought every thing was to be knocked into the boy, and that nothing could be driven out of him but what had already been in him. He dealt in fraud, and lived cheaply by humbugging the parents of the children entrusted to his care. He tells them that their son is a marvel; that he learns quicker than any other boy, and possesses faculties that cannot fail to make him at least President of the United States! This man calls the true methods of teaching "new fangled," and stupid nonsense. He never was taught in that way; he never was trained by objects; nor taught the value of induction; he got his education in the good old way, before such fogies as Pestalozzi and Horace Mann had done their tom-fooleries up into a system. He cared only for pay, he was a tinker and a pest, and it would be good indeed for humanity if such miserable vagabonds were abolished from the earth. Fancy such wretched journeymen undertaking to cultivate a human soul! Truly, fools rush in where angels fear to tread. The facilities and experience necessary to constitute a genuine teacher, were of the very highest and best; and so that one could teach who was not himself a taught man, in the sense of being instructed in the highest culture of his age and time. There were other faculties, besides the understanding in man, which must be developed before education could be complete. Learning was one thing, education another and a very different thing. It was comparatively easy to learn arithmetic and languages, and the facts of science; but to unfold the reason and cultivate the imagination, and the moral nature, were of all things the most difficult, and it required a true teacher to accomplish that divine work.

As for the poor wretch who merely taught for pay—would it not be better that he blacked shoes! What could such a man do with, or for, an intelligent boy or girl? Simply nothing but evil. The object of such an one being merely to get rid of time—to gallop over the task work at a two-forty rate, could effect no good thing for the pupil; and the influence of such a man, by its hollowness and falseness, must poison the very sap of the pupils' nature.

It was time to get rid of all that; and we should never do so until education was better and more wisely estimated, and the teacher himself had a recognized position commensurate with the importance and value of his services to human society.

Rev. Dr. McGilderson, of Boston, then reported the names of those who desired to become members of the Association:

W. D. Henkle, Lebanon, Ohio.
Rev. Mr. Cooper, Butler, Ohio.
Wm. Carter, Delaware, Ohio.
A. T. Bickoff, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lyman Harding, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. T. Tappan, Cincinnati, Ohio.
E. E. White, Columbus, Ohio.
Chas. R. Royce, Norwalk, Ohio.
P. H. Rhodes, Norwalk, Ohio.
M. T. Ostman, Painesville, Ohio.
L. M. Oriatt, Cleveland, Ohio.
O. N. Hartshorn, Mount Union, Ohio.
F. Merrick, Delaware, Ohio.
M. F. Cowdery, Sandusky, Ohio.
T. E. Sallot, Salem, Ohio.
Jno. Hancock, Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. D. Parker, Cincinnati, Ohio.
S. A. Butts, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Jane Babbett, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss N. Sharrard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ For Evening Session See First Page.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Action upon the Text Book Question.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education, was held Tuesday afternoon, Vice President Carpenter in the chair. The following members of the Board were present: Carpenter, Foster, Steele, Ward, Mosely, Wentworth, Brentano, Prindiville, Sheahan, Holden, Taft, Wahl.

After the transaction of business of no general interest, the Board proceeded to discuss the

TEXT BOOK QUESTION.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee to whom, at a previous meeting the whole subject was referred, presented the following report:

The committee to whom was reported the matter of certain objections brought against some of the text books in the public schools on the ground of their sectarian influence and tendency, beg leave to report

That they have had the subject so referred to them under consideration, and have examined the grounds of the objections made, so far as the same have been brought to their notice, with the following result:

The committee find that the exceptions taken are confined mainly to the Fourth and Fifth Readers, in Parker and Watson's series; and that the matters contained herein which form the subject of complaint, consist chiefly of statements and recitals, which are declared to be at variance with the truth of history and to have a tendency to offend the religious views entertained by a large class of the patrons of the schools. It is believed that no design is apparent, on the part of the compilers, to introduce in their books subjects or views calculated to offend any class or sect whatever; but that the fact, so far as it may be found to exist, is the result of inadvertance or lack of proper care in this direction. Nor is it clear that there is just ground for complaint on the part of any, in the selections of chapters alluded to.

Your committee do not propose to inquire into the propriety of according to any sect or denomination the right of advising either that their peculiar view should be favored in our text books, or that the appearance in them of anything that may not harmonize with their peculiar views should be deemed sufficient to warrant their exclusion. They prefer to consider that it is a right each one assumes to exercise upon grounds which may seem to him sufficient, without asking leave to do so, and that the occasion chosen for so doing seldom meets the approbation of all concerned; and while the committee are not inclined to encourage the making of objections like these on slight or frivolous grounds, they do not feel at liberty to prescribe what limits shall be set to those who may be sensitive on these subjects. They feel that it is indispensable to the highest success of our public schools, that they should engage the hearty co-operation of all classes and sects in their support. To this end it is believed to be the true policy to avoid all unnecessary occasion for offence to the religious sentiments of any, such as may diminish their attachment to one system of school instruction, or lead them to withdraw from it their countenance and influence.

A proper regard for the religious views and feelings of all who are interested in the schools, upon all subjects immediately connected with the course of instruction, provided it involves no substantial loss or sacrifice to any, would dictate that nothing which conflicts with the opinions and religious faith of any should be unnecessarily imposed upon them.

In the case of the particular objections now made to the books in question, the committee are of the opinion that, if they are regarded by any considerable number as unfit or improper to be received into their classes for families, or that which they deem to be odious to their sect, or false; the committee see no reason why the object to be sought by supplying reading books may not be answered equally as well by the adoption of those books which are free from the objection complained of. And as it is apprehended by the committee that the longer retention of the text books objected to may be the means of disturbing the harmony of feeling which has hitherto existed among all classes in the schools, they recommend that some substitute be provided for those now complained of, rather than that their further use should be prejudicial to the interests of the school, whose highest welfare it is our duty to promote.

Mr. Mosley thought the discussion of the whole subject should be postponed until May and adduced several cogent reasons for this action.

Mr. Steele defended the action of the Committee.

Mr. Prindiville opposed the postponement.

Mr. Wahl thought the books were well enough, and that a change was not advisable.

Mr. Holden also defended the books.

Mr. Sheahan objected to retaining the books which he believed were so offensive that the publishers had voluntarily offered to expunge the objectionable matter.

Mr. Brentano was in favor of retaining the book, and, elaborating the peculiar features of Catholicism and Jesuitism, asked, if it were manly to yield to the dictation of priest or politician in this matter.

Mr. Wahl coincided with the views of Mr. Brentano.

Mr. Prindiville thought Mr. Brentano's strictures were unwarranted and unjust.

Mr. Haven would vote to exclude the books in question. It was the right of the citizen to criticise books in schools which his money helped to maintain.

In this strain the text book question was discussed for two mortal hours, when the question was taken on postponing all action until May, and negatived by a vote of five to eight.

Mr. Prindiville moved to drop the whole series of Parker and Weston's books—lost, six to seven.

Mr. Steele moved to drop from the series, the Fifth Reader—carried, nine to four.

Mr. Wahl introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Board respectfully invite the heads of all religious denominations, including Jews and Unbelievers, to inspect and revise all the text books now used in our public schools, and to point out all places, whether matters of history or not, that may be deemed offensive to their respective sects. Laid on the table—yeas 12, nays 1.

A motion to proceed to the election of a principal for the Scammon school was rejected.

Mr. Wentworth reported in favor of putting new seats in the Washington, Kinzie and Franklin schools. Adopted.

The resignation of Miss Startevant, of the Skinner school, was accepted.

After the discussion of matters of no general interest, the Board adjourned.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S GREAT CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—The enterprising founders and proprietors of this great "Chain," are making such rapid strides, the public can scarcely keep pace with their movements.

These gentlemen have now thirteen first-class Commercial Colleges in successful operation, and we understand they have several others in contemplation.

This enterprise is certainly growing to magnificent proportions, and the proprietors [illegible] with the ease of an ordinary [illegible]. The College [illegible] is in a very flourishing condition.

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The Welcome of the Chicago Times to the School Teachers of New England.

[From the Chicago Times, Feb. 19th, 1863.]

"Heretofore our schools have been overrun by a hungry horde of Massachusetts Abolition machines, in the shape of old maids and bachelors, who usurped the office of teachers to the entire exclusion of our own children, brought up among us, and who, although more competent to fill these situations, are set aside to make room for that venerable institution, the Yankee school-ma'am. Many hopes are now entertained that this state of things is about to pass away for ever."

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Religious Services To-Day.

In accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States, which we print on the first page, this day will be observed by the loyal people of the several States, as a National Thanksgiving for the glorious results which have, by the blessings of a kind Providence, lately attended the Federal forces. It is highly proper that we should with one accord, send up our thanks to the great God, for the measure of success meted out to us, and unitedly, with full hearts, express our joyful thankfulness at the result. We trust there will be a general attendance on the religious services, which are announced below, in the various churches of the city this morning.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, dated July 15, 1863, has set apart Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863, to be observed as a day of national thanksgiving, praise and prayer;

Now, therefore, I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the city of Chicago, do hereby recommend to the citizens of Chicago the due observance of that day, by abstaining from all secular employments, and assembling in their usual places of public worship, to render thanksgiving, praise and prayer to Almighty God in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNION SERVICE.—The congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church will unite with the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in the services of Thanksgiving and prayer to-day, at the 1st Church. A sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Lord.

NEW ENGLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—UNION SERVICE.—The Presbyterian and Congregational churches of the North Side, will unite in the religious observance of the day, in the "New England Church," corner of Wolcott and Indiana streets. A sermon will be preached by the Rev. J. Morgan Smith, of Connecticut, and a collection taken up for the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—UNION SERVICE.—The Methodist churches of this city will unite in religious services this morning, in the Clark St. M. E. Church. A sermon will be preached at 10½ o'clock, by Bishop Simpson. The public are invited to attend.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—UNION SERVICE.—There will be united services of several congregations on the West Side at the First Congregational Church, to-day, at 11 o'clock a. m., in accordance with the Proclamation of the President. Sermon by Rev. James Dixon, D. D., of the Union Park Baptist Church. A collection for the Sanitary Commission will be taken at the close of the services.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—UNION MEETING.—Several of the churches in the southern part of the city will unite in a union prayer meeting to be held at the South Congregational (Rev. Mr. Wright's) Church, this morning at 8 o'clock.

WABASH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.—To-day religious service will be held in the Wabash Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth street, at 10½ A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—At the First Baptist Church, at 11 o'clock to-day—in place of the usual sermon will be several short addresses, and Christian patriotic music. Our citizens and strangers are invited to unite with us in praising God for our victories, and supplicating Him for his continued blessing upon our country.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—There will be Thanksgiving services in this Church this morning at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. J. E. Shipherd. The usual congregation will be joined by that of the South Congregational Church, Rev. W. B. Wright pastor. A collection will be taken for the Treasury of the Sanitary Commission.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—The First Unitarian Society, now occupying St. Paul's Church, will hold a special service to-day, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. Service by the pastor, Rev. Chas. B. Thomas.

NEW JERUSALEM TEMPLE.—Rev. Mr. Hibbard will hold religious service and deliver a discourse at the New Jerusalem Temple, on Adams street, near the lake, this morning, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be Thanksgiving services in the St. John's Church, Union Park, at 10½ o'clock this morning. The public and especially strangers are invited to attend. Randolph street cars pass the door.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be a service of thanksgiving to-day, at St. James Church, to commence at 10½ o'clock. All are invited to attend and participate.

HOLY COMMUNION, EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—There will be divine service in the church of the Holy Communion, to-day, at 10½ a. m. The rector earnestly calls the attention of every Christian patriot of this congregation to this service.

OLD LADIES' HOME.—At the donation party, given for the benefit of this institution, on the 14th ult., in consequence of limited notice and numerous objects of interest engaging the public attention, the attendance was quite small. The donations were liberal, but limited in number, and, therefore, not in the aggregate at all proportionate to the deserts of the noble charity to which they were given.

The Board of Managers, while returning their thanks to these generous friends who were present and contributed so freely, would cordially invite the public, generally, to visit the "Home," No. 98, 3d avenue, on Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, and thus become acquainted with its worthy inmates and its wants. All articles of clothing suitable for the old ladies, bedding, provisions or money, handed to any member of the Board of Managers, or to the Matron, Mrs. Waldo, at the "Home," will be thankfully received and sacredly applied to the object for which they are contributed.

The Board of Managers will meet at the "Home," this afternoon, at three o'clock. A full attendance is desired.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.—It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column, that the formal opening of the Driving Park Association will take place on the 25th instant, and that there is to be a week of sport, during which over $1,500 will be trotted for, as follows: On Tuesday, August 25th, a purse of $300; on Wednesday the 26th, a purse of $300, and a purse of $100; on Thursday the 27th, a purse of $300, a purse of $150, and a purse of $50; on Friday, a purse of $400. These matches will doubtless be largely attended.

BUSH DISCHARGED.—Patrick Bush, who was arrested on Monday, at the complaint of the relatives and friends, upon the charge of murdering his wife, (who died on the 28th ult. in the town of Jefferson, Cook county,) had an examination before Justice Brown yesterday, and after hearing all the facts that could be gathered from witnesses, including the attending physician and the Coroner, who made a post mortem examination, Mr. Bush was discharged, the charge not being sustained.

THANKSGIVING SOCIABLE.—The ladies of the Desplaines Street M. E. Church will hold a sociable and festival at their Church, (between Van Buren and Harrison streets,) this evening. No charge will be made for admittance, but refreshments of fruits and ice-cream will be sold, and a collection taken, to aid the Sanitary Commission. Let all who have a desire to do something for our suffering soldiers [illegible] will enliven the occasion.

THE SEVEN SISTERS.—The success of this charming burlesque continues at McVicker's Theatre, and, from all appearances, we judge it will run for weeks to come. The Theatre is well filled nightly, and the audiences all leave well pleased with the entertainment. Each night something new is done in the way of jokes, songs and dances, and the addition of the Zouave Drill forms a new attraction. No one should miss seeing the Seven Sisters.

MUSICAL ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. M. Hager, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is in this city arranging for the production of the celebrated allegories "The Great Rebellion," etc. Mr. Hager comes to us with the best testimonials, and we have no doubt of his entire and satisfactory success in the series of musical entertainments he proposes to give in this city.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Schmidt held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of Henry Cooley, a hostler, aged 30 years, who died Tuesday evening about half-past six o'clock. An inquest held by Dr. Holmead exhibited all the symptoms of sunstroke and over exertion, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was rendered accordingly.

EXCURSION.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the bark Invincible for a moonlight excursion this evening, and from our acquaintance with the parties interested in getting it up, we can assure them that a delightful and pleasant time may be anticipated.

SUICIDE.—On Monday last Charles Whitney, aged about twenty-three years, residing in the North Division, went into a drug store and purchased seven and a half grains of morphine, returned home and swallowed the whole. He lingered until next evening at six o'clock, when death put an end to his sufferings.

YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS.—Yesterday morning Richard Wallace and Michael Mann, two little outcasts, were brought before the Police court, charged with stealing money and whiskey [illegible] from a liquor cellar [illegible]. In the afternoon Samuel Rosendale, aged 15 years, whose widowed mother lives at Hennepin, and Michael Mahon and Richard Wallace, each about eight years of age, were found guilty of larceny. The five boys were referred to Commissioner Williams, as subjects for the Reform School.

NOON PRAYER MEETING.—The Delegates to the National Teachers' Association, are cordially invited to attend the Chicago Noon Prayer Meeting. The sessions are held daily from 12 M. to 12.45 P. M., a few doors from Bryan Hall, Room No. 15, Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington streets.

CAPTURED.—Company A, Chicago Light Artillery had nine of their number captured at Jackson, Miss., July 2d, while foraging. The following are their names: Sergt. Wilbur J. Wilcox; Privates John H. Clark, Edward Hughes, William H. Young, Frederick Kantzler, A. P. Maddock, C. L. Church, Wm. A. Fitch, Samuel Fandish.

EDUCATIONAL.—The Methodist Educators in the city, according to previous call, are requested to meet at the lecture room of the Clark Street M. E. Church, corner of Washington and Clark, at 8 o'clock a. m. to-day.

PERSONAL.—Brig. Gen. John McArthur and staff, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, U. S. A., and Brig. Gen. Robert Allen, U. S. Quartermaster at St. Louis, are stopping at the Tremont House.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—To-day being set apart by the President as a day of National Thanksgiving, praise and prayer, no paper will be published from this office on Friday.

EXCURSION TO MADISON, WIS.—Do not fail to go to Madison on the 13th inst. Tickets good to the 23d. See advertisement.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The Custom House and U. S. Depository will be open to-day till ten o'clock.

AT POLICE COURT TO-DAY.—The morning session will begin at half past seven. No afternoon session.

PASSING TROOPS.—The 20th Maine volunteers passed through this city last evening.

Attempted Bank Robbery in Newburgh.

Early Sunday morning, July 19, an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Wallkill Bank, corner of Main and South streets, in this village. The burglars entered the bank rooms in the rear, by boring out a panel in the door and then reaching through and unloosening the iron bar by which it was fastened. They then attempted to break open a large iron safe in the money vault, by putting a charge of powder in the keyhole. The explosion partially blew off the outside plating of one of the doors, but otherwise they were no nearer their object than before, as the door still remained securely fastened. The concussion, however, was so great as to break the glass in the window over the street door, which so alarmed the burglars that they immediately decamped from the premises. Mrs Phebe Corwin, who resides in the adjacent building, saw one of them as he was getting over the fence in the rear, and immediately gave the alarm. This was about four o'clock Sunday morning, but nothing has been seen or heard of them since, except that their carpet bag, containing a full set of burglars' tools, was found by some of the girls in the old nursery, near the railroad, Sunday afternoon. The evident intention of the scamps was to remain in the bank all day Sunday, as they left behind them a plentiful supply of sandwiches. But, had they not decamped by reason of the too heavy explosion, they would doubtless have been discovered, as it is the practice of the bank officers to visit the bank every Sunday, to see that everything is right. The robbers would have been in luck had they been successful, as the bank had in its vaults an unusually large amount of notes. But the failure of so bold and skillful an attempt has produced, on the part of the officers of the bank, a feeling of greater security than ever before; for, had the burglars even entered their large safe, they would still have had to open, before securing their prize, the money safe within, which is considered entirely burglar proof.—Newburgh Press, July 23.

The above safe was manufactured by HERRING & CO., only makers of HERRING'S NEW PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, COMBINED WITH PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON. The most reliable Banker's Safe now made. WENNING & CO., 40 State street.

DR. HUNTER.—This justly celebrated physician and surgeon has a very large practice in his profession. People visit him from all parts of the world, far and near, and they go away satisfied that they will recover. The Doctor pays especial attention to chronic diseases, such as Bronchitis, Catarrh, Consumption, Sore Eyes and Ears, and Piles, Fistula, Ulcers and Old Sores, and Cancers, without cutting with a knife. We cordially recommend Dr. Hunter to all those afflicted, as they can rely upon skillful treatment. Consultation Rooms No. 81 Randolph street.

☞ F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

☞ Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 5, 1863.

The Money market is extremely dull—there being no demand either by speculators or shippers of produce. Currency is plenty at 6@8 per cent. for good names—the inside figure for first class paper with short dates. Exchange is scarce and rates firm at 1/2@1-8 per cent. buying, and ¼ per cent. selling. Some houses are asking ⅜ from outsiders. Gold was easier in New York, and sold at 127¼. Here there was very little doing, and the market is nominally quoted at 126 @126½. Silver 117@120.

THANKSGIVING.—To day being Thanksgiving, there will be no business transacted at the Banking Houses.

New York Stock and Money Market—Aug. 5.

STOCKS—Dull.

A. & T. H. pfd.	[illegible]	Harlem	[illegible]
A. & T. H.	[illegible]	Erie pfd.	[illegible]
P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]	Erie, com.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. gtd. C.	[illegible]	Tenn. 6s	[illegible]
C. & T.	[illegible]	Mo. 6s	[illegible]
C. & R. I.	[illegible]	Canton	[illegible]
C. & P.	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
I. C. scrip	[illegible]	Cumberland	[illegible]
M. S.	[illegible]	N. Y. C.	[illegible]
M. C.	[illegible]	Reading	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks firm.

U. S. 6s coup. [illegible]

MONEY—Continues easy at 5@6 per cent

Gold without decided change, closing at 127¼.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	B'rly. bu.
Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G & C U R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R I R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I C R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C B & Q R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N W R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A & St L R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	B'rly. bu.
To Ogdensburgh	1500	[illegible]	2000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	1500	[illegible]	2000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts of produce during the past twenty-four hours comprised 1,228 brls flour; 1,330 bu wheat; 72,400 bu corn, and 389 bu barley. The shipments during the same time were unusually light—only 1,500 brls flour, and 2,000 bu corn.

Under better advices from New York, the grain markets were firmer, but closed without any very material improvement. There was a better inquiry for Wheat, but holders evinced no disposition to sell. The transactions were light at $1.03@1.04 for new No. 1 Red Winter; $1.02 for new No. 2 Red; [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for Rejected Red, and [illegible] for Rejected Spring.

Corn was in moderate demand and firm, at an advance of [illegible] per bu, with sales of Yellow at [illegible] [illegible]

Oats were dull and unsettled, with sales of about [illegible] bu at [illegible] for old, and [illegible] for new No. 1 in store.

Rye [illegible] neglected, and nominally unchanged. Barley quiet at [illegible].

The market for Mess Pork is firm but inactive. Bulk Meats are in reduced supply and firm with sales of clear sides at [illegible] packed; short rib middles at [illegible]; dry salted shoulders at [illegible], and plain smoked hams at [illegible].

The Flour market was dull and almost neglected, with sales of White Winter at $6.50; spring extras at [illegible], and Spring and Winter supers at [illegible].

Highwines were quiet at [illegible]. Wool dull and nominal at [illegible]. Salt dull at [illegible] for Onondaga and Saginaw; Liverpool G A is held at $1.25.

Lumber cargoes are in active demand and firm, at [illegible], at which figures we note several sales.

The Dry Goods market is very active, and we note an advance of [illegible] on Brown Sheetings. Prints are advancing. The general tendency is to higher figures.

Thanksgiving.

To-day being appointed as a general day of Thanksgiving, there will be no session on 'Change.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 5, 1863.

[illegible]

BEANS—Are in light supply and firm at [illegible] for good to prime Navy—prices ranging as low as [illegible] for Common.

CHEESE—Is firm at [illegible] for Hamburgh, and [illegible] for Western Reserve.

COFFEES—Are firm and moderately active at [illegible] for Rio.

FISH—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

FRUIT—Dried Apples are inactive but firm at [illegible] for prime Ohio and New York. A very bright article would bring [illegible]

HIDES—Are inactive. There is no change in prices. We quote:

Dry Flint	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Green Salted	[illegible]
Green Country	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Market quiet. Sales were: [illegible] brls at [illegible]; 200 brls do at 41¼c.

IRON—Pig is in active request at $42.50 for Scotch and [illegible] and $40.50 for Lake Superior. There is no change in Manufactured.

LUMBER—Cargoes are in active demand and firm. Sales were: Cargo brig [illegible] from Black Lake, [illegible] joists and scantling on p. t.; cargo schr Challenge, from Kalamazoo, [illegible] strips and boards at $11.25; cargo schr Arrow, from Bear Creek, [illegible] m half strips at $14.00; [illegible] cargo schr Ada, from Kalamazoo, [illegible] scantling and joists at $12.00. We give the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Third Clear	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards, dry	[illegible]
" green	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Siding Clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A ⅌ M	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ⅌ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ⅌ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Firm and active. Sales were: 10,000 lbs clear sides at [illegible] packed; 3,000 lbs do smoked at [illegible] packed; [illegible] lbs short rib middles and [illegible] pcs do at [illegible] loose; [illegible] lbs smoked Hams plain at [illegible]; [illegible] lbs Dry Salted Shoulders at [illegible]; [illegible] boxes cracklings at [illegible].

POTATOES—New are selling at $1.00@1.25 ⅌ brl.

RICE—Unchanged. We quote: Arracan [illegible]—the upper figure in a jobbing way.

SALT—Market dull. Sales were: 100 brls Onondaga at $2.15; 100 brls Saginaw at $2.15. Liverpool G. A. is held at $1.25.

New York Markets—August 5.

COTTON—Firmer at 65@67 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—5c better, chiefly upon fresh ground, with fair demand, at $5.40@5.75 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $5.90@7.15 for trade brands.

WHISKY—Firmer at 46@46½c.

GRAIN—Fair demand for good and prime parcels of wheat at about 1c advance, while common and inferior are dull and drooping, at $1.15@1.15 for Chicago spring; $1.00@1.25 for Milwaukee club; $1.31@1.38 for winter red western. Corn is better, with moderate demand, at 63@66c for shipping mixed western. Oats decidedly firmer at [illegible].

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet and closed scarcely so firm. Bacon sides dull at [illegible] for city short ribbed, and [illegible] for short clear. Lard quiet and steady at [illegible]; sales [illegible] kegs at 11½c.

Oswego Markets—Aug. 5.

FLOUR—Dull but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and no sales. Corn unchanged but quiet; Illinois Mixed [illegible].

CANAL FREIGHTS—A shade weaker. Flour [illegible], wheat [illegible], corn [illegible] to New York.

The Foreign Markets.

PER STEAMER.] [By Telegraph.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

COTTON—Sales to-day 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Easier. The weather is favorable for crops.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Bacon upward.

PRODUCE—Steady.

LONDON, July 25th.—Consols [illegible] for money; Ill Cent'l [illegible] discount; Erie [illegible]. The rebel loan rallied from the decline, and is quoted 13 per cent. dis.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED ... Aug. 5

Stmr Sea Bird, Pabst, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Dickson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Antelope, Butlin, Sarnia, sundries.
Bark Champion, Carr, Cleveland, 350 tons coal, 62 tons pig iron.
Bark Col Ellsworth, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 15 tons coal.
Bark W. Sturges, Faith, Buffalo, [illegible].
Bark Norman, Ferguson, Sarnia, 300 m lumber.
Brig Geneva, Klinkenberg, Peshtigo, 140 m lumber.
Brig Robt Burns, Jackson, Buffalo, 250 cds wood.
Schr Lady Jane, Inglise, Brockville, 85 cds wood.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schlobohm, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Elva, Sweisen, White Lake, 70 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 75 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Williams, Green Bay, 90 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr G. W. Holt, Gibbs, Bay City, 220 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Close, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lavender, Costain, Pier Cove, 100 m lumber.
Schr Geo F Foster, Hanson, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 75 m lumber.
Schr Gertrude, McHarry, Port Sheldon, 90 cds wood.
Schr Challenge, Snowball, Kalamazoo, 80 m lumber.
Schr G Barber, Kirby, Grand Haven, 1,300 R R ties.
Schr Gesine, Donavan, Manitowoc, 1,800 R R ties.
Schr Midnight, Jasmer, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr E B King, Wilkinson, St. Joseph, 60 cds wood.
Schr D Newhall, Eline, Eagle Harbor, 100 cds wood.
Schr Muskegon, McVea, Curtis River, 60 m lumber.
[illegible]

[illegible]
Prop [illegible], Buffalo, 12,000 bush corn, 1,150 brls [illegible]
Bark Norman, Ferguson, Little Louisa [illegible]
Bark Danube, Colton, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr C C Trowbridge, Sanders, Buffalo, 16,0 m lumb.
Schr M Ballard, Frost, Buffalo, 12,500 bu wheat.
Schr Dick Somers, Ackerman, Buffalo, 22,150 bu corn.
Schr Princess, Alexander, Middleton, Kingston, 11,000 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 5, 1863.

CLEARED.

Advance, Athens.
Lady Franklin, Athens.
John McKellis, Morris, 54 brls salt, 18,630 lbs mdse.
D C Wallace, LaSalle, 160 brls salt, 4,500 ft lumber, 18,000 shingles.

ARRIVED.

Johnstown, LaSalle, 3,500 bu corn, 1,600 bu wheat.
Constitution, Lockport, 4000 bu corn.
H McLennan, Seneca, 6,800 bu corn, 150 bu rye.
Time, Morris, 5,500 bu corn, 5,000 ps drainage pipe.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, August 5, 1863.

UP—Bark Northwest; Brigs Bay City, Standard; Schrs. Surprise, Resolute, Atlanta, Monticello, Owasco, Nelly, Gamecock, Shook, DeWolf.

DOWN—Props, Mendota, Kenosha; Bark Goffs; Schrs. Norris, Hart, Pontiac, Cuba.

DIED.

In this city, CHARLIE REESE, son of Oliver and Anna Williams, aged 4 years.

Funeral from their residence, 118 North Dearborn street, this morning at 9 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In this city, on the 4th inst., of inflammation of the lungs ANN, wife of Lieut. Chas. Gladding, aged 35 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 84 Hickory street, Friday, August 7th.

To Rent.

TO RENT—The north house, newly furnished, in a New Block on Michigan avenue south of Buena Vista or Twenty Fifth street. Inquire on the premises. au6-x1w

TO RENT—A two-story and basement Brick House, with twelve rooms, bath room, water, &c. &c. In a desirable location on the North Side, east of Clark street. Address Post Office Drawer 6091. au5-x1t

TO RENT.—An Office to rent cheap on Dearborn street, suitable for a Lawyer or Doctor's Office. Inquire at 34 Clark street. au4-x1t

Lost.

LOST—On Wednesday, the 5th of August, either on Washington, Clark or Lake streets, a Black Lace Veil. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Tribune Office.

LOST—From North Dearborn street, near the Cemetery, a Black and Tan Land Dog, [illegible] white feet. Answers to the name of "BRUNO." A reward of $5 will be paid for information leading to his recovery. OTTO [illegible], 17 North Water street.

LOST—A Male Pointer Dog, with brown and white spots. A reward will be paid to any one who will give information of his whereabouts. [illegible] ADAM 51 North Clark street. au6-x1t

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On Thursday last in Kinzie's Addition, a large Milch Cow, red and white, small head, equal horns turned forward, and slightly sprung. [illegible] A liberal reward will be given for the return of the same to 440 Michigan street, corner of Cass. au5-x1t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A splendid Farm of 160 acres, adjoining the village of Ontario, La Grange County, Ind., and eight miles from Sturgis, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. 100 acres plow land (including 30 acres of clover) [illegible] and bottom lands, all well fenced and watered. Two orchards, one large frame dwelling of twenty rooms, two frame tenant houses, and two barns, all in good repair. This property [illegible] Price only $11,000. One third down, balance on long time. [illegible] of the property is invited. [illegible] Ontario, Ind.

FOR SALE.—A Horse, Top Buggy and Harness for sale at No. 7 Park Row. au5-x1t

FOR SALE—Farm of 420 acres, in Albany, Whiteside County, Illinois, will be [illegible] Inquire at office of F. S. HOWE, 76 Dearborn street. au5-x1t

FOR SALE—Valuable Residence Property.
[illegible] feet on Wabash avenue, with two Houses,
[illegible] feet on West Randolph street, with one House,
[illegible] feet on Jefferson street, with two Houses,
[illegible] feet on Michigan avenue [illegible]
Apply to J. Y. [illegible], Real Estate Broker, [illegible] Clark street, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—A Portable Engine. Call immediately and see it in operation. We sell to buy a larger one. COOLEY & BROTHER, 55 and 57 Clark street. au4-x1t

FOR SALE—Three Hacks, one Brett, one Victoria, one Phaeton, and a lot of Top Buggies, from the well known establishment of Cunningham, Rochester, N. Y., with all other vehicles, making a complete assortment, at the Carriage Repository of BRAINARD & MATHER, 195 State street, Old Riding Gallery. au4-x1t

FOR SALE—A first class Drug Store, in one of the most desirable locations in Chicago. Doing a first class business. Capital required, one third in cash, and balance [illegible] approved real estate. Address Post Office Box 873.

FOR SALE—A Stock Farm. An excellent Stock Farm of [illegible] acres of high rolling prairie land in Iroquois County, Illinois, eight miles from the Spring Creek Station of the Illinois Central Railroad, and 24 miles south of Chicago, will be sold [illegible] [illegible] Apply to [illegible] SARGENT, Metropolitan Block. au5-x1t

FOR SALE—A span of matched Carriage HORSES (Grays). Can be seen at the Tremont stable.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance is offered to any one that wishes to establish himself in the Painting business. Address "M. R.," at Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Bakery business, with Horse, Wagon and all Fixtures. Inquire at [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Drug Store, in a splendid location for a Wholesale and Retail Trade, in Chicago, Ill. Rent very low. [illegible] Address Post Office Box 496. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for city property, a valuable Stock Farm [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—McGinley, at [illegible] Lasalle street, wants Gas Fitters.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Also, a house maid [illegible] have first-class references. Apply at [illegible] street.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper, where no menial duties are required. References and particulars by calling at [illegible] Dearborn street, for one week, or address Box 6894.

WANTED—By the first of September, a suit of unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in the South Division [illegible] home preferred. Must be within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Can furnish good references. Address "A B," Post Office Box 3555, with price, which must be moderate.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper, by a competent lady, [illegible] to the army. Would not object to a travel. Location of no importance. References required. Address "MRS. L. B. H." Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation by a young man from New York as [illegible]. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can furnish good references. Address "P [illegible]"

WANTED—A Clerkship, by a competent and reliable person who at present is but partially engaged. Takes [illegible] referring to present employer, also some of the first firms in the city. Would prefer a situation requiring some physical exercise. Address "AMP," [illegible] au5-x1t

WANTED—A situation by a young man in a Dry Goods or Grocery (wholesale or retail.) Have had several years experience. Is at present in full charge of a store. Time expires in present month. Testimonials furnished from present employer. Address [illegible] Master, "Lincoln, Cass County, Ind."

WANTED—A good Blacksmith and helper at S. T. [illegible] BRO'S, 192 West Lake street.

WANTED—Board. A [illegible] unfurnished rooms wanted by a [illegible] and wife, on Michigan or Wabash avenue, [illegible] these streets. References given. Address Box 3490.

WANTED—To Rent by [illegible] September or 1st of October, a [illegible] eight or ten rooms, between Twelfth street and [illegible] Place, east of State street. Please address Office Box 6367.

WANTED—A home for a boy, fourteen months, who lost his father in the war, and the mother is unable to support and take care of him, desires to give him away. [illegible] Norwegians. Can be heard of at [illegible] Intelligence Office 171 Washington street, or Office Box 3336.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] to travel with a Panorama of the war. From $20 to $30 only needed. [illegible] complete. To a person of the right stamp, a rare chance. For further particulars, [illegible] Randolph street.

WANTED—To rent a neat house in a pleasant part of the city, to be occupied by a small family—no children. Would buy some furniture, or rent furniture with house, [illegible] having the above can find a good tenant [illegible] price. Address stating location and price, [illegible] 4426, Chicago, P. O.

WANTED.—To Merchants [illegible] A Situation as Cutter by a man who has had over twelve years experience, and can furnish good recommendations. Any one wishing to engage a good cutter on or before the [illegible] will address H. T. CURRY, [illegible] Co., Wis.

WANTED—A Salesman, who is acquainted with the Hat, Cap [illegible] Trade, to travel in Indiana and Michigan, [illegible] York house. To one who can control a [illegible] and can give satisfactory references [illegible] salary will be paid. Address Box 3279, [illegible] au5-x1t

WANTED—Immediately, a first class Painter. Apply to E. C. [illegible] Court Place, between Lasalle and Wells streets. au5-x1t

WANTED—A man to take care of horses, tend gardens and [illegible] generally useful. A faithful and competent man can find a permanent place by applying at [illegible] West Washington street. Married man, [illegible] family preferred.

WANTED—Immediately, from [illegible] every township in [illegible] States, to make two or three hundred dollars, without ANY TROUBLE or COST whatever, who desire PERMANENT business to occupy their time may find constant employment with a profit of at least three thousand ($3,000) dollars per year, making personal application at Room [illegible], [illegible] 128 Clark street.

WANTED—Coopers. [illegible] work commencing August [illegible] Sixty Cents apiece for making Pork [illegible] Hurlbut's machine staves. Hoops free, [illegible] Pittsburg Railroad track. HURLBUT [illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible] of Brunswick's Marble-Top Billiard [illegible] with furniture, lease of room, &c., [illegible] desirable business location in the City of [illegible] Will be sold cheap, and part of the [illegible] on time if desired. Address C. F. [illegible]

WANTED—A wood [illegible] on buggy bodies and gears, to [illegible] work with dispatch. Apply to [illegible] North Jefferson street, between Lake and [illegible]

WANTED—A first class [illegible] Worker at the Marble [illegible] rear of 119 South Clark st. [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation as Coachman. Has good references [illegible] to make himself generally useful [illegible] South Franklin street [illegible]

WANTED.—The best [illegible] the Union. Wanted agents [illegible] Clark's Improved Indelible Pencil, [illegible] 25 cents, or one dozen $1.00. Address [illegible] Box 231, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Correspondents. [illegible] two respectably young [illegible] Uncle Sam [illegible] Blue, Union at all hazards. For fun, or [illegible] [illegible] dential. Photographs Exchanged. Address HASTINGS and FRED SOUTHGATE [illegible] [illegible] Gallery, 1st Brigade, 3d Division [illegible] Corps, [illegible] Tennessee, [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondents [illegible] two young men in the Army of [illegible] land, who wish to correspond with the [illegible] of ladies for the purpose of love, fun or [illegible] the end of the war. No deceptions [illegible] Address [illegible] WALCHER and [illegible] Co. C. 2nd Regt. Ill. Vol. [illegible] boro, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondents [illegible] gay and festive young men [illegible] Uncle Sam's clothes, smoke good cigars, drink with any number of fair [illegible] damsels up home. Our old sweethearts [illegible] back on us, thinking, we suppose, [illegible] [illegible] prompt answers. Object, love, fun, or [illegible] that may turn up. Photographs exchanged. Address, with real name, CLARENCE [illegible], HARRY MILLER, FRANK HARRIS [illegible] Headquarters, army of the Cumberland [illegible] ville, Tenn.

WANTED—Correspondents. Two of Uncle Sam's nephews, both [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Board and [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A medium [illegible] Pony. Must be good size [illegible] A. G. GARFIELD, [illegible] State street.

WANTED.—To Rent a [illegible] neat house of four or five rooms [illegible] part of the city, to be occupied by [illegible] persons without children. Will pay from [illegible] twelve dollars a month. Address Box [illegible]

WANTED—To Lease [illegible] years, with the privilege of buying [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible] a German who has [illegible] [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Book-keeper [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A competent [illegible] with small capital to take a [illegible] house in Chicago, large enough to accommodate [illegible] hundred persons, about forty [illegible] can also be had in the same house at a [illegible] [illegible] 1446, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Correspondents. [illegible] with two young [illegible] [illegible] of Division, [illegible] Army Corps.

WANTED.—Carpenters [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Want to sell [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible] New Maps and Charts. Cook [illegible] splendid engraving of General Hooker [illegible] [illegible] Agent in Lake street, [illegible] [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—(Knitting [illegible]) [illegible]

WANTED—$75 a month [illegible] [illegible]

51 Clark Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

[illegible] No. 51 Clark Street.

[illegible] OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible] vered in city, per year	$10.00
[illegible] vered in city, per week	25
[illegible] ail subscribers, per year	8.00
[illegible] ail subscribers, per 6 months	4.00
[illegible]	3.00
[illegible] ngle subscribers (6 mo's $1.00)	2.00
[illegible] copies	5.00
[illegible] copies	10.00
[illegible] copies, and 1 to getter up of [illegible] club	20.00

[illegible] ey in Registered Letters may be sent at [illegible]

[illegible] remittance for clubs must, in all cases, [illegible] one time.

[illegible] re will be no deviation from the foregoing [illegible] of rates.

[illegible] CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] icago Tribune.

[illegible] TURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1863.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] e of what some of the army correspondents persist in forwarding, chiefly [illegible] force of habit, we do not look for [illegible] mediate stirring event in the region [illegible] appahannock, nor is it indispen[illegible] the programme, of this, the fatal [illegible] to the rebellion. Let Meade hold [illegible] ederacy by the head, and other [illegible] and other commanders, will rain [illegible] blows upon the monster's ribs, [illegible] e, and sides, will crack its limbs, [illegible] its wind, put out its eyes, and [illegible] gashed and ghastly length is [illegible] helpless and dying, Richmond [illegible] good place for the last spark of [illegible] to depart from.

[illegible] oks well and promising at Charleston. [illegible] n. Gilmore's mills grind slowly, [illegible] grist is sure.

[illegible] ference to our Madison dispatch, [illegible] day evening, it will be seen that [illegible] Wednesday night session of the [illegible] ead State Convention, a full ticket [illegible] in the field, headed by H. L. [illegible] of Milwaukee, as the candidate [illegible] ernor. This Palmer is noted for [illegible] but intense partizanship of the [illegible] ead type, and is a fitting accom[illegible] t and impersonation of the seces[illegible] form upon which he stands. The [illegible] n of Wisconsin, aided by her sons [illegible] ield, will bury Mr. Palmer so deep [illegible] resurrection will reach him. The [illegible] esigned for the loyalty of Wiscon[illegible] se nominations and the resolu[illegible] t accompany them, deserves just [illegible]

[illegible] ecent statement in the dispatches, [illegible] n. Rosecrans was on his way to [illegible] gton, grew out of the confusion of [illegible] e with that of Gen. Rosseau, now [illegible] apital, on matters connected with [illegible] in the Southwest. He is urging a [illegible] crease of our mounted force, which [illegible] btless be accomplished.

[illegible] our Springfield letter, and see [illegible] "It is not time for loyal men to [illegible] to a full recognition of the danger [illegible] ed by our home enemies. Happily [illegible] nt successes over the rebels has cast [illegible] upon their sympathizers among us, [illegible] y are still alive and watching their [illegible] in which work he has no [illegible] outside our Northern Cop[illegible] Conventions. Really there [illegible] striking family resemblance [illegible] the style and subject matter of [illegible] h-traitor's tirade against President [illegible] and this war; and the frothy ex[illegible] tions of our Northern enemies of [illegible] cion. They will fall together, and [illegible] ne grave.

EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

[illegible] e schoolmaster is abroad" upon an [illegible] nt errand, and in the best of com[illegible] when he shall make one of such a [illegible] ng as that whose sessions have just [illegible] in this city. The National Educa[illegible] Convention presented an aspect of [illegible] than ordinary intelligence and com[illegible] possessing both to a marked de[illegible] The numerous speakers will never [illegible] ore attentive audiences than these [illegible] patient listening was made a duty [illegible] the rare occasions where that vir[illegible] s its own sole reward. It could but [illegible] hat at times wordiness stood up for [illegible] nce, and muddiness masked shallow[illegible] r profundity, but these were excep[illegible] and the teachers will carry home [illegible] them many golden grains of profit [illegible] the intellectual threshing floor of [illegible] Convention. Viewed simply in [illegible] the gathering was interesting and [illegible] tant; but considered as a represent[illegible] body, and that these be they into [illegible] hands it is given to train the boys [illegible] ls of to-day, their assembly is fitly [illegible] national, and their assembling has [illegible] nal importance.

FROM MEXICO.

[illegible] perations of French Cruisers.

[illegible] YORK, August 7.—The steamer Geo. [illegible] ngton from New Orleans, August 1st, [illegible] Vera Cruz advices to July 16th. She [illegible] the death of the American Consul on [illegible]

[illegible] American or English vessels of war were [illegible] coast. French vessels were seizing [illegible] hing both English and American.

[illegible] the 8th, a French steamer arrived at [illegible] Cruz with an English steamer in tow, [illegible] was captured on the Rio G[illegible] with a [illegible] of arms valued at $300,000, intended for [illegible] exas rebels. The schooner cleared at [illegible] pool for Matamoras. Her officers report [illegible] ers loading for Matamoras.

FROM RICHMOND.

[illegible] e Confederate Sky Darkening.

[illegible] LTIMORE, Aug. 7.—The flag of truce boat [illegible] d at Fortress Monroe last evening. [illegible] mond papers contain no news of im[illegible] nce. Jeff. Davis has issued an urgent [illegible] l to Confederate officers and soldiers to [illegible] immediately to their various camps. [illegible] plains of a want of alacrity on the [illegible] of all classes in coming forward in this [illegible] dismal hour of the South.

[illegible] Richmond Examiner grows gloomy [illegible] prospects at Charleston. It says the fall [illegible] place will be the most mortifying and [illegible] event of the war, and a fatal blow [illegible] cause of the Confederacy.

[illegible] papers state that Lee has massed [illegible] troops, and is ready for another battle. [illegible] says Lee's army is in excellent [illegible] ition and spirits.

[illegible] engagement is possible, if not probable, [illegible] line of the Rapidan. It is believed in [illegible] ond that Meade has been reinforced [illegible] Grant's army to the extent of 15,000

[illegible] ine Democratic Convention.

[illegible] RTLAND, ME., Aug. 6.—The Democratic Convention met to-day. 900 delegates [illegible] present. Resolutions were adopted in [illegible] as follows.

[illegible]